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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

1897

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

———•———

Hon- (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker

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Volume XXV

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7th, 1951

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The House having met.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting Reports by Committees.

Motions.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that when this House adjourn the present sittings thereof, it do stand adjourned until two of the clock tomorrow afternoon, and that the provisions of Rule 2 of the Assembly be suspended so far as they might apply to this motion.

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

Hon. G.H. CHALLIES (Minister without Portfolio): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Stewart (Kingston) that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "The Power Commission Amendment Act, 1951", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

Hon. G.H. CHALLIES (Minister without Portfolio): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Stewart (Kingston) that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act respecting the Niagara Development", and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): I was going to ask, Mr. Speaker, before the Bill was declared carried, if it was not rather unusual not to have a Cabinet Minister second

a Government Bill.

MR. FROST: That is to show the independence of Hydro.

MR. NIXON: It was deliberate in this case?

MR. W.L. HOUCK (NIagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, may we have an explanation from the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies).

MR. CHALLIES: The Niagara Development Bill is a Bill which follows along the line of the Bill introduced in 1917, when the first development at Niagara was undertaken.

An Act is necessary in order to keep the continuity of labor, because of the peculiar circumstances connected with the Niagara development.

I think, Mr. Speaker, on second reading, as suggested by the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Houck), I might give more details of the particulars of the development as planned at Niagara, in connection with the Sir Adam Beck generating plant,No. 2.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, moved by myself, seconded by Mr. MacLeod, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Assessment Act", and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. WILLIAM DENNISON (St. David): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies) would explain the first Bill. When he stood up, I thought he was going to explain it, but instead, he introduced the second Bill.

MR. CHALLIES: The Power Commission Amendment Act, 1951, is a series of amendments, not related in any way, dealing with different subjects which are necessary for

the administration of the Act. There is no change in policy. There will be very copious notes with each Bill.

The first section provides for legalizing the use of photographs of certain documents.

The second section provides for the re-payment of advances made by the Province. In the amendments a few years ago, the obligations by the Commission to the Province were outlined, and it was provided that these obligations should be paid according to the schedule. There was no room left for securing any further advances.

Any other section provides that the Commission may make arrangements with any of the local Commissions, and then carry on their frequency standardization, and payments shall be paid to the local commission, and they shall pay whoever does the work, either their own staff, or the contractors. It makes a provision for a wider spread in the activities, as they relate to frequency of standardization.

That is about all hat is in the Act. There is a section relating to providing insurance for the municipalies.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

Orders of the Day.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to refer to some correspondence which has been taken place between ourselves and the hon. Minister of Justice (Mr. Garson).

The hon. members will recall a few days ago we tabled correspondence setting forth our views in connection with the constitutional amendment affecting the old-age pensions, and

the point raised by Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta was they were rather fearful that the amendments suggested by the Federal Government might take the Provinces out of the old-age pension field, in the form of other amendments.

Therefore, we proposed some changes in the wording. Since that time, I have had some conversations with hon. Mr. Garson, and in a letter dated February 28th, the objections, I think, as far as we are concerned, were entirely overcome.

Hon. Mr. Garson, in his letter, proposed an amendment very similar to the amendment we proposed in our last letter. And in the alternative he proposed another amendment, the background of it being that he felt perhaps some of the Provinces might feel there should not be any doubt cast upon the matter; that the Provinces had a right to deal with old-age pensions, and, therefore, he proposed an amendment in different wording.

Both of these amendments, Mr. Speaker, are quite satisfactory to us, and I wrote to hon. Mr. Garson, as follows:

(Page A-6 follows)

"Dear Mr. Garson:

Your letter of February 28th received.

For reasons which you have very clearly stated, and with which we are in complete agreement, you propose a new section 95A---

The hon. members will recall that was a point raised by, I think, the Quebec Government, that we have an additional section rather than a sub-section to Section 95.

"---to be in either of the following forms;-

In each Province the Legislature may make laws in relation to old-age pensions within the Province; and it is hereby declared that the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to old-age pensions in Canada, but no law made by the Parliament of Canada in relation to old-age pensions shall affect the operation of any law in relation to old-age pensions made by a Provincial Legislature."

or

"It is hereby declared that the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to old-age pensions in Canada, but no law made by the Parliament of Canada in relation to old-age pensions shall affect the operation of any law in relation to old-age pensions within any Province made by the Provincial Legislature of such Province."

Either one of these forms is satisfactory to us. If, therefore, the Government of Canada or any of the provinces have a preference for one of these forms

it will be quite satisfactory to us.

We trust that the amendment will be effected as soon as possible and the legislation proceeded with as agreed upon.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) (Leslie M. Frost)

The Honourable Stuart Garson, K.C.,
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario."

Either one of these amendments is satisfactory to us. That is Ontario's position.

I will table the letter, and may say, Mr. Speaker, that I want to take this opportunity of complimenting hon. Mr. Garson, the Minister of Justice at Ottawa, for his patience and understanding. His attitude throughout this, nd,in fact,other matters in connection with which we have had dealings with him, is an attitude of trying to find a solution rather than creating complications by technicalities.That has been his position throughout this matter, and his attitude agrees entirely with our views. We are anxious to find reasons for making agreements, rather than seeking causes for disagreement. I would, therefore, at this time compliment hon.Mr. Garson on his understanding of this matter, and the fact that I think he has completely met the views of the Provinces.

I may be anticipating things, but we, quite on our own, raised this point, and we found that some of the other

Provinces have raised a similar point, and I think one of Mr. Garson's proposed amendments will completely meet the situation, and I hope it will provide the last thing necessary to obtain a constitutional amendment to the old-age pension system, about which we have been talking here.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. E.B.JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): I do not suppose the hon. Prime Minister (Mr.Frost) knows as yet whether these provisions are equally acceptable to the other Provinces?

MR. FROST: I do not know, but I think the latter amendment is written, as you will see, in terms so that it is a declaration that the Federal Government has acknowledged the right and removed any doubt, that the Provinces have such a right in regard to old-age pensions. I think these would completely meet the constitutional viewpoint expressed by this Province, and should clear the way for an amendment through this Legislature.

MR. SPEAKER: May I take this opportunity of requesting the hon. members, if they are making a statement or citing a quotation from an article or a newspaper, when making an address, that as soon as the quotation has been read, it be referred to Hansard immediately, and it will be returned to the speaker the next morning.

It has come to my attention that one of the hon. members-I do not know who he is- did not do that, and Hansard had to go half-way across the City in order to get the quotation. It will be appreciated very much if after you have cited the

quotation, the hon. members will call a page boy and immediately put it on Hansard desk, and then there will be no delay in the preparation of the full report. Thank you.

Orders of the Day.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I would like to refer you and the hon. members of the House to a practice we have had in previous years. The motion which is before the House that you do now leave the Chair and the House resolves itself into the Committee of Supply is, of course, the traditional motion, and I suppose for generations in the House, it was followed out, and that the Debate on the Budget was carried on with great solemnity by all the hon. members of the House --

MR. JOLLIFFE: And sometimes with ferocity.

MR. FROST: That is right.

Subsequently, Mr. Speaker, I have sat in some Houses -- and probably the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) and the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) with their 25 years of experience or more, will recall cases when all of the estimates were put before the House in a single evening.

We desire to alter that practice, and I will put it on this basis, that we proceed with the Budget Debate, and at the same time, in a more leisurely manner, proceed with the estimates. With that in mind, I would not like to make the motion that you do now leave the Chair, in the usual form, for the reason that the motion will not pass until the Budget is passed, we hope unanimously some of these days, but I would like to move that you do now leave

the Chair for considering certain estimates, and if it is put in that form, then we can agree that anything that is passed by the Committee can be accepted later, and will be passed in the Resolutions when the Budget passes in due course.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, I presume an amendment to that motion would always be in order, just as if the Budget address had been passed.

MR. FROST: Yes, of course. That is right.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee of Supply (Mr. Stewart - Kingston-in the Chair).

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Office of the Lieutenant-Governor, page 69.

On vote 116.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I know it is not customary to discuss this item, but I would like to get some information. There are, I know, one or two employees in the office of the Lieutenant-Governor -- I do not know exactly how many. Am I to understand that they are in the Public Service in the same way as the employees in other departments, and if so, do they receive the same consideration. There is the matter of the cost of living bonus which I see here estimated at $700.

MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, the salaries of $9,300., and the cost of living bonus apply to those in the Department. I think Miss Johnston, Mrs. Fraser, and some others are permanent employees, and this amount of salary, together with the cost of living bonus, applies to them.

The salary of His Honor, is , of course, paid by Ottawa. That amount is not payable by us.

May I point out to the hon. members that the expenses this year for this Department have been increased from $5,000 to $10,000. His Honor has not asked for that amount; no request has been received from his Honor for any increase in expenses at all.

As all hon. members know, His Honor is really the host for the Province of Ontario. He entertains people and organizations from far and near. Obviously the amount of $5,000 we have been placing in the estimates [illegible] adequate; in fact, Mr. Chairman, the $10,000. now placed in the estimates is also inadequate. His Honor cannot do what he is doing for the people of Ontario on that amount of expense money, and I have always felt that really we ask a great deal of His Honor, when he looks after all the entertaining and hospitality that the head of our Province has to look after, for the people of Ontario.

May I say that Mr. Matthews, his Honor's immediate predecessor, and others, have never complained about it, but at the same time I feel that perhaps we impose, as a people, very greatly on the one we ask to accept the important office of Lieutenant-Governor of this Province.

So, Mr. Chairman, I recommended to the BudgetCommittee, and I now recommend to the hon. members of this House, that the amount of expenses be doubled from $5,000 to $10,000 and even then I am sure His Honor will pay out very large sums of money, which he contributes in the ordinary course, because of his desire to make a contribution

of service to the people of this Province.

MR. JOLLIFFE: The information I was really seeking related to the employees. As I understand it, they are in the Public Service?

MR. FROST: Oh yes.

MR. JOLLIFFE: In the same way as employees in other Departments?

MR. FROST: Yes.

MR. JOLLIFFE: But this office is not, strictly speaking, a department of government?

(TAKE "B" FOLLOWS)

I have not discussed that with any of them, they have not discussed it with me and no other person has ever mentioned it to me. What I am wondering is, whether they are dealt with in the same way as employees in the other departments. The point is, I do not think they are under the jurisdiction of any hon. Minister unless they are held responsible to the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) and I do not think they are. They perform certain duties in the office of His Honour, and on my own initiative I am simply asking whether there is any danger they may be overlooked. I understand they have not been overlooked in regard to the cost of living bonus but I am thinking of matters of classification.

MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I might say that His Honour spoke to me some time ago, during the last year, about his own secretary who took the place of one who had retired. We, of course, recognize that a Lieutenant-Governor in future days might, for very good reasons, desire to have his own secretary and it was agreed without any question that his secretary would be taken in as a member of the service, to be treated in the same way as all other members and if that situation should arise some day then the secretary would be absorbed into some other section of the service and be treated as a civil servant.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Grey South): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has the government given any consideration to providing a residence for the Lieutenant-Governor?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: Are you in favor of that, may I ask?

MR. OLIVER: I understand that you are.

MR. H.C. NIXON (Brant): We are asking the questions.

MR. FROST: I would say this, Mr. Chairman, now that the question is asked, I think the attitude taken by the party opposite took in connection with the King's representative in this province was most deplorable. It is unfortunate that we must ask the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time to entertain and look after distinguished people from far and wide in the interests of the people of Ontario with such inadequate facilities. Mr. Chairman, I well remember when an hon. member stood up in this place here a number of years ago and talked about the "Lieutenant-Governor entertaining broken-down British royalty," I well remember that, because I did not like it.

MR. NIXON: I think the word was "Aristocracy."

MR. FROST: That was it, broken-down English aristocracy. In my day here I have seen distinguished people from the Old Country entertained here including members of the Labor Government. I recollect the Rt.Hon. Mr. Morrison, Mr. Williams, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Strachey, and a number of others who have been entertained by His Honour as we would expects guests of the Province of Ontario to be entertained, but under very, very unsatisfactory circumstances.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would hope some day that we would be able to provide adequate and reasonable and decent quarters for His Honour. At the present time we are faced with the shortage of materials, and with a shortage of housing. His Honour and I both know that. I want to pay the highest tribute to the present Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Lawson and to the late Mr. Matthews and

Mrs. Matthews for the work they did for this province. I know the difficulties under which they worked and I would like to see the King's representative in this province properly and adequately taken care of. At the present time, due to the shortage of materials, shortage of housing and things of that sort in this province it is, unfortunately, out of the question, but, in answer to the hon. members (Mr. Oliver) question I can only say this, that I deplore the attitude that was previously taken in connection with the King's representative.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. OLIVER: If the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) deplored it so badly, he has had seven and a half years to make up for it and to make up for the voracity of his talk.

MR. FROST: Well, of course, the hon. member (Mr. Oliver) heard the Budget, we have lived in abnormal days for seven and a half years, we have lived in war, aftermath of war, rumors of war and shortages. Some day I hope we will be in placid waters where we may do the job the way it should be done.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I have no responsibility in the matter, either in the government or the opposition, but I think there is more that should be told. Not only was the residence diverted to another purpose but I might almost say it was looted. The hon. members opposite were in opposition at the time.

MR. MacLEOD: What was that?

MR. JOLLIFFE:"Looted," and the hon. members opposite were in opposition at the time, the hon. Leader of the Opposi-

tion was a Conservative, with what result? The result was that one of the finest carpets in the Vice-Regal mansion found its way into the Leader of the Opposition's office, where it still is, but I did not bring it there, it was our Conservative friends opposite who perhaps deplored that regrettable development but shared in the loot.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has given any consideration to establishing a home for the Prime Minister of Ontario?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: His home is in Lindsay, Ontario.

SOME hon. MEMBERS : Hear, hear.

MR. MacLEOD: That is the way to cut down expenses.

Vote 116 agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Department of Mines, page 70.

On vote 117:

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question on vote 117, in item 3, the second last item , "Forfeiture of mining claims, $3500." I was wondering if this is a matter of taking back these mining claims?

Hon. W. S. GEMMELL (Minister of Mines): Advertising for it.

Votes 117 and 118 agreed to.

On vote 119:

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, in connection with vote 119, item number 1, "Guarding abandoned mine workings, $5000." Is there any provision whereby the mines that have left these shafts open or exposed could be charged for the cost of this and, it not be a charge on the Department?

While the mines are operating, would it not be possible to assess them for a certain amount of money which may be put in a contingent fund to be used at a later time to protect open shafts. , For instance, we have a new industry in Northern Ontario, asbestos, and when the asbestos mines of a certain area have petered out there will be a tremendous area of open pits left in that area and it would cost a tremendous amount to protect them. Would it not be possible to assess the present operators so these monies could be used at a future time to protect the open pits?

MR. GEMMELL: I would be very doubtful if that is necssary. At the present time, I might say, that a lien is placed against a property wherever this work is done by the Department and placed against anybody taking the property at a later date.

MR. GRUMMETT: The hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell) knows the majority of these properties are worthless.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Who is going to take it when it is mined out?

MR. GRUMMETT: I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell) would tell us how many inspectors there are working on this work?

MR. GEMMELL: Twelve inspectors.

MR. GRUMMETT: There is another question in vote 119, Mr. Chairman, it is statutory but I would like some information. It is the last item, "All costs of maintenance and operation of mine rescue stations, $70,000." Then, there is returnable from the Workmen's Compensation Board which is collected by the Workmen's Compensation Board and paid back to the province on statements submitted by the hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell), there is a difference there of

$1,000. I was just wondering why that $1,000 appears?

MR. GEMMELL: That is a matter of $1,000 to keep the account open, it is never expended.

MR. GRUMMETT: A bookkeeping entry?

MR. GEMMELL: Yes, it is never used.

Votes 119 and 120 agreed to.

On vote 121:

MR. W. L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell) could tell us how much gas was imported from the United States last year?

MR. GEMMELL: Mr. Chairman, I believe approximately two billion cubic feet came into the province this year, most of it went to the Union Gas System at Windsor. There is a little bit from Buffalo but not any large quantity. Neither is under contract.

Vote 121 agreed to.

On vote 122:

MR. NIXON: Well, Mr. Chairman, for years in this House we had long debates on the sulphur gas problem. Now that we have an hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell) right from that district I would be very much interested in hearing what progress is being made in connection with that trouble. His predecessor used to regale us at great length on sulphur gas.

MR. GEMMELL: Well, the biggest thing to begin with will be research i recovering sulphur from the smelting operations. As a matter of fact, within the next week or two there will be news coming out to the effect that larger quantities of this sulphur going now into the atmosphere of the district will be recovered. I might say in this connection there is a committee set up partly under the Department

of Mines and partially under the Department of Lands and Forests up to this time and we have this year as well asked the company to contribute the sum of $12,000 to carry out the investigations that have been going on, particularly with regard to the damage or lack of damage to the forests in that area. It is a matter that takes several years at least to study and most of this money will be used in expenses for equipment to ascertain, for instance, the amount of SO^2 in the air at any time and the density in any particular area wherever it may be affected.

Votes 121, 122 and 123 agreed to.

On vote 124:

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, in connection with vote 124, "Construction of mining roads, $1,000,000," will there be any effort made to recover from some of these mining corporations the costs of these roads? In many instances these roads will be built solely for the use of mining operators and will pass through areas that have no population and the roads will be used by the mine operators. Will there be any attempt to recover from these mine operators part of the cost of the roads?

MR. GEMMELL: It is not our intention, Mr. Chairman, in any case where it is going to be of some help to one operator to contribute the whole cost of the road. Also, in this vote it is not the intention to in any way work into the provincial highways system as it exists, or the municipal system , particularly where there is no organization of any kind. We are going to use the knowledge and the information that our geological staff of inspectors provide, where we know that geological investigations warrant it, to bring an area into production or to encourage production in that area. That is where we intend to

do the biggest share of the work.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Could the hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell) tell me what constitutes a mining road? Is it any road through a mining area that is considered a mining road?

MR. GEMMELL: These will be largely used to encourage new areas.

As I say the Department of Highways has a municipal road branch. That is not the section we intend to operate under at all. We have nothing to do with that at all.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): There is no possibility of a road through Swastika, through a mining area--

MR. GEMMELL: We will give it every consideration.

MR. J. N. NEWMAN (Rainy River): Mr. Chairman, I notice in vote 124, "Main office, $1,000,000---"1,000,000 for construction of mining roads, would any of that money be used for outside mining roads and justify a full grant?

MR. GEMMELL: A strictly mining road.

MR. OLIVER: What the hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Newman) was talking about, is,does the Dominion Government in any way contribute to mining roads?

MR. GEMMELL: From 1934 to 1939 there was an agreement between the provinces and the Dominion. I believe at that time the Dominion contributed 66% and the province the other one third. That came to an end in 1939 and has never been resumed and all the provinces have asked that the Dominion go back into this agreement but so far we have not been able to do that.

MR. NEWMAN: I understood the grant for provincial roads was based on a request from the Provincial government.There is no set scheme for it,but based on a request from the provincial government,which wanted to build a mining road.

MR. OLIVER: Will the hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell) say if he has requested the Dominion Government for financial participation for mining roads?

MR. GEMMELL: Yes we have, in fact, last year and the year before this matter was brought up and we have officially requested that.

MR. OLIVER: On a particular road?

MR. GEMMELL: No, not on a particular road. As a matter of fact, in November last we did see the Deputy Minister of Reconstruction and he asked us at that time to let the matter lay over until the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Chairman, is it the intention of the hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell) to have the mining comittee meet this Session?

MR. GEMMELL: If there is any particular request from the House that it meet.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Chairman, may I, as a member of the mining committee, request now that he call a committee?

MR. FROST: Is there a subject you want discussed there?

MR. MacLEOD: Well, there is always something to discuss. I mean, what is the sense of setting this committee up if it is not going to meet? It has met for two years and I think all the hon. members of the committee will agree and the hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell) will agree it was time well spent and I should think that since so little time was ---what is the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) laughing at, anyway?

MR. H. L. WALTERS (Bracondale): Nothing, as usual.

MR. MacLEOD: Just laughing.

MR. GEMMELL: I will be glad to call it.

MR. G. B. ELLIS (Essex North):

I should be under vote 121, but I believe I can ask the question under vote 124, it is in respect to the natural gas supplies of the Province of Ontario. What has been done and what is our position in respect to natural gas? I believe I had reference to not so long ago when industry in the south-western part of our province had to close down because of lack of natural gas and while I do know there has been development and exploration, I would like to know what the provision of the province is today in view of the fact we are about to go into another wartime economy. Has the development of natural gas been sufficient to take care of our needs in the very near future, especially when industry goes back into wartime production and what has the Department done in respect of bringing about a development in exploration of a natural gas well?

MR. GEMMELL: At the present time the supply of natural gas in the western part of the province is sufficient to meet Summer needs alone. The only hope for getting sufficient supplies of gas to meet all the needs of industry will be by importation. A large development of drilling has been going on for some time but it is obvious from the geological studies made that it is going to be impossible to get more gas in Ontario than we have today.

MR. OLIVER: Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell) say the supply of natural gas is increasing or decreasing at the present time?

MR. GEMMELL: Decreasing.

Vote 124 agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Department of Municipal Affairs, page 73.

Estimates stands.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I would advise against calling that. It was not mentioned yesterday and it is a very important Department.

MR. FROST: All right. There are one or two items we might clear up.

Hon. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): I was all ready for the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe). It is too bad.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington North): The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) is not ready for you, though.

MR. FROST: Well, Mr. Chairman, we are in a very desperate condition, I was going to go ahead with the Department of Insurance but the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) has forgotten his glasses so we cannot do that.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Are they the Education Minister's glasses he is wearing now?

Hon. DANA PORTER (Minister of Education): These are the glasses that can see the gentlemen on the other side of the House.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Rosy colored.

MR. FROST: Would you agree to proceed with the Department of the Provincial Secretary for a few minutes?

MR. JOLLIFFE: Yes, that was mentioned yesterday.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Department of the Provincial Secretary, page 80.

Vote 139 agreed to.

On vote 140:

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman--

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman,---was it on 139 or 140 the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) wished to speak?

MR. SALSBERG: 140.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I was going to ask the government, Is this Civil Servants Commission now, still one man? It is still a one-man Commission, although the Act envisaged a Commission of three. At least, it said the Civil Service Commission should consist of not more than three persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. My recollecti n of what was said was that it was highly desirable to have a modern type of Ciil Service Commission and there would be three on the Commission. Perhaps there is some good reason why that has been changed by the government. Perhaps the hon. Minister (Mr. Welsh) co ld enlighten us on that point. May I also say while I am on the subject of the civil servants that I do not want my question forgotten, but I had better say that in looking at the Public Servants Act as it appaars in the Revised Statutes I find what might be interpreted as gross reflection on the public's service. That I would like removed although I am afraid it is a little late in the day. I have been looking for errors or omissions in the Revised Statutes and I must say they are difficult to find, the Commissioner has done a good job but in section 6 of The Public Service Act, we find this statement which reminds me of British history in some way:

"Where a civil servant or former civil servant (a) has"attainted"an age of 65 years----"

I think that "t" in there raises the question of

unsavory conduct on the part of the public servants that is not there before or after the age of 65 years. In any event, what is the answer to the questions about the Commission itself?

Hon. G. A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary): Well, the Civil Service Commission seems to be going along very well from the point of view of the civil servants and of the government. I have not had any views on the enlargement of it---

MR. JOLLIFFE: Do you not recall the remarks that were made about it?

MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I might say that the advisory council system I think is now working very much better than it ever did. During last year I had some complaints, as did the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh), about the advisory council's not functioning very well. The hon. members will recollect the system. When we quit the council system of the Old Country, advisory councils were then organized in each of the Departments and there was a joint advisory council, half nominated by the civil servants themselves and half nominated by the government, and these have been sitting with the Civil Service Commissioner, Mr. Foster. On looking into the matter, Mr. Chairman, I found there was a good deal of ground for complaint on the part of the civil service but the joint advisory council were not sitting regularly and we checked into that and we revised that system and asked each of our departments to organize their advisory councils so that the joint advisory council could sit regularly with the Civil Service Commissioner and discuss matters fully and completely.

Now, I am quite frank in saying that I think there was very real ground for complaint on the part of civil servants from that standpoint and I think we have that entirely removed under the present situation. Mr. Foster, the Commissioner, sits very regularly with the advisory council and I do not know myself that much would be gained by putting on two other Commissioners, because the situation is working very well now. If you think the addition of Commissioners would improve the situation, we will consider it. Personally I am doubtful that it would. I think the Commissioner sitting very regularly with the members of the joint advisory council is a very satisfactory arrangement.

Mr. Chairman, we have in the employ of the government I think something over 13,000 employees and we realize that our employees are up against the conditions and the times in which we live. We realize the best method of having good relationships with our employees and having the very best servants we can have is to have a thorough understanding and not allow matters that are perhaps small inconveniences become large grievances and we have endeavored to meet that situation and I think we did to a very considerable degree meet these objections, and I am bound to say, logical and fair objections on the part of the employees.

(Take C follows)

I would be the last one to say that our arrangements even now are the very best, I think that we, in our Service, have a good many things to iron out, but we are ironing those things out, I was going to say almost daily, but certainly we are ironing them out very regularly, and are having removed a lot of things which were perhaps causes of misunderstanding and difficulty.

The Commissioner himself is held in high regard by the employees, and I think we have very good working arrangements. Whether the expansion of that Commission to three members would add anything, I do not know; we certainly would be glad to consider it, but I say at the moment the effect of it all is that we have the Commissioner plus the Advisory Council of six Civil Servants, three nominated by the Association and three by the Government, and I suppose really in effect that is the Commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. Foster.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr.Chairman, on the Item before us I am obliged to state that I not only disagree with the presentation of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) but that one must express great concern over the policy which the Government has pursued towards the Civil Servants. In my opinion the Government attitude is a shameful one, and I am prepared to repeat and support that statement - the Government's attitude is a shameful one both in regard to the salary question and in regard to its attitude towards the Civil Servants as an organized group.

Insofar as a salary is concerned, it is no secret for anyone in this Province that the Civil Servants are, by and large, underpaid, seriously underpaid. It is an

established fact that the wages, salaries, paid to the Civil Service is far below that which is paid by the City of Toronto for the same type of work. I have stated it in the House year in and year out and I want to repeat, that the inadequacy of compensation applies from the Deputy Ministers down, and the lower we go the greater the discrepancy and the more difficult it is for the Government to defend its position.

Commissioners in the City Hall having responsibility for certain departments are, as a rule, paid higher salaries than Deputy Ministers in the Provincial service, who have, if anything, greater responsibility. When you get down to the bottom it really becomes scandalous. It is a fact, an undeniable fact that there are today certain classes of employees of the Government who are receiving as low as 63 cents an hour, I think plus some bit of a bonus. That applies to married men who are considered as casual and are kept as casual for an awful long time.

It is a fact of which the Government cannot be proud that there are people today in the service of this Government who are receiving $54.00 cheques for two weeks' work, that is $27.00 a week, and if that is received by a married man with a family to support we are asking him to deny his dependents the minimum needs of life.

MR. FROST: Would the hon. member for St-Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) give me the particulars of that, because I really do not know of any such cases. I recognize that there have to be and there should be adjustments. I can give particulars when this matter is resumed -- because, obviously, we will not complete these Estimates here today -- but I do not know of any cases -- if hon. member for St-Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) would give me the

particulars, I would be very glad to have them and have them looked up.

MR. SALSBERG: I will be glad to get the particulars, but I believe that the Civil Service Commission will supply the Government with facts.

MR. FROST: Well --

MR. SALSBERG: And if the Government wants to get me --

MR. FROST: I only say this --

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter) is insisting that I name names.

MR. FROST: No, no.

MR. SALSBERG: I want to repeat Mr. Premier --

Hon. DANA PORTER (Minister of Education): I do not insist. I never said a word.

MR. SALSBERG: I have been put in that position before, some years ago, and I stated then what I want to say now, that I am not going to name names of Civil Servants so they may be discriminated against.

MR. FROST: Oh, well, Mr.Chairman --

MR. SALSBERG: I challenge the Government to look into the record. The Civil Service will have it.

MR. FROST: May I say this to my hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg), that if there are cases such as he mentions I would be very glad if he would give them to me personally, and I will certainly have them looked into and will see that those cases -- if such exist --are remedied.

I can give to the House this as a matter of policy: we are anxious that our Civil Servants should be the best Civil Service in Canada. I have said that before. I am

anxious that the payment to the members of the civil service should be second to none in Canada. We have revised our schedules, revised and re-revised them with the idea of taking out any inequity or anything of that sort.

Recently the Federal Government revised their schedules at the consultation with their employees, and I have asked our service here, I have asked our Advisory Council and the Civil Service Commissioner to check over every classification in the Dominion schedule and see how we stack up and to see that we are just a little bit better here than anybody else.

That is our policy, and if my hon. friend (Mr.Salsberg) has any cases where he thinks that our rates are too low and there are injustices, let us have them. He can come and see me personally and I can assure him that there will be no discrimination of any kind.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, I am glad to hear that from the hon. Premier (Mr.Frost) and I will avail myself of the proposal. However, what we are concerned with is the civil servants as a group, and to substantiate the correctness of the figures I mention, permit me to quote from one of the Toronto papers -- and I might add that all of them carried the same news.

AN hon. MEMBER: What date?

MR. SALSBERG: The Toronto Star, Friday, June 16th, 1950, quoting Mr. Don G. McMaster, Secretary-Treasurer of the Ontario Civil Service Association:

> "Mr. McMaster claimed figures were presented to show the average civil servant is the

> most underpaid worker in the Province of Ontario. 'I base that' he said ' on figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These show the average wage paid in Ontario as of February 1 was $54.65 a week. Whereas the average Ontario government weekly wage for the great mass of civil servants, outside the higher paid professional civil servants, ranges from $27.60 to $34.10 a week. In other words the Ontario civil servant is penalized from $11.00 to $18.00 a week because he works for the Government."

Now then, Mr.Chairman, all you have to do is divide $27.60 by a normal work week and you will come to the conclusion that the figure I gave you is correct, in other words that there are people whose salary is only $27.00 or $27.00 and a few cents a week, and obviously Mr. McMaster based his statement on fact.

Insofar as the salary situation -- to follow this up, and it is a serious matter not only for the civil servants but also for the province as a whole -- I agree with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Premier (Mr.Frost) that our service should be if anything a little above the general rates prevailing in the province, and I think we set a horrible example for employers outside the government when we pay less than they do. It is therefore a concern of far greater dimensions than may appear at first.

I want to substantiate it further. In the official organ of the civil service, the Civil Service News for April, 1950, they carried the following in their editorial:

"We are told that the average salary in the Ontario Civil Service has risen 42 % since the war. We are told that the index has risen to 163.7 during the same period. Taking the maximum on the wage side and the minimum on the index side, there is a wide discrepancy that is creating unbearable hardship within the families of the great bulk of civil servants. But this does not reveal the whole picture.

"The Government's claim that wages have increased 42% is not the picture of considerate welfare that it would lead us to believe. We must go back to the beginning to get the real story. And that beginning is that the basic salaries of the 1935-1939 period in the government service were at a low level that would not hold in favourable light with private enterprise of a comparable nature. We seem to remember a generous (for the government) series of cuts (Assessment 1932-36) that have never been reinstated unless one considers the normal statutory increases, that accrue as a natural reward for good and continuing service, as the substitute for such reinstatement."

Now, Mr. Chairman --

MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, it is a quarter after three, we have run over the private members' time. I think perhaps

the Committee had better rise and report progress, and I so move, and we will call this matter later on.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, do I have to move the adjournment?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. FROST: I beg your pardon?

MR. SALSBERG: Or is it understood I will continue when we reconvene?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: So long as we understand that.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed, Mr.Speaker in the chair.

MR. H. A. STEWART (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply reports it has come to certain resolutions and begs leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 16, - Public Bills and Orders.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 16th Order, Bill No. 107, an Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act. Mr.Dowling.

MR. J. L. DOWLING (Hamilton East): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 107, an Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act.

The purpose of this Bill is to implement the specific recommendations of the Royal Commission on Workmen's Compensation with regard to accident prevention. I would like to draw to the attention of hon. members of the House some measure of comparison with what is contained in the present regulations as it is contained in this Bill which will amend the regulations.

I am using as reference His Honour Judge W. D. Roach's report. On page 88, section 116 of the Act reads as follows:

> "116.--(1) The employers in any of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1 may form themselves into an association for accident prevention and may make rules for that purpose.
>
> (2) If the Board is of opinion that an association so formed sufficiently represents the employers in the industries included in the class, the Board may approve such rules, and when approved by the Board and by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council they shall be binding on all the employers in industries included in the class.
>
> (3) Where an association under the authority of its rules appoints an inspector or an expert for the purpose of accident prevention, the Board may pay the whole or any part of the salary or remuneration of such inspector or expert out of the accident fund or out of that part of it which is at the credit of any one or more of the classes as the Board may deem just.
>
> (4) The Board may in any case where it deems proper make a grant toward the expenses of any such association.
>
> (5) Any moneys paid by the Board under this section shall be charged against the class represented by such association and

levied as part of the assessment against such class.

(6) The word 'class' in this section shall include sub-class or such part of a class or such number of classes or parts of classes in Schedule 1 as may be approved by the Board.

Under the authority of section 116(1) eight industrial accident prevention associations have been formed by the employers in industries included in one or more of the classes shown in Schedule 1 of the Act. Each such association has a corporate existence by virtue of the Letters Patent under the Ontario Companies Act by which it was created."

The names of these associations and the industries are then listed and I am not going to read those names at the moment, but it goes on further to say:

"The officers and directors of each of those associations are chosen from representatives of employers in the industries included in the class or classes of industries in which the associations function. Each association has a manager and necessary clerical and office help. In three instances the manager is on a part-time basis. Five of the associations employ a staff of inspectors whose duties are to travel around the Province inspecting the plant and operations of the employers

and investigating accidents as they occur. The work of these associations is largely educational, that is to say they strive to make the employers and the workmen accident conscious. This educational program is carried out by means of eye-catching circulars and pamphlets supplied to the employers in the hope and expectation that the employers will cause them to be brought to the attention of the workmen by posting them up in advantageous places and by such other means as the individual employer may think most appropriate. Some of the associations attempt to educate the workmen in the hazards of their particular industry and the techniques advisable in guarding against these hazards by moving pictures and illustrated lectures.

The total cost of operating each of those associations is borne by the industries in the class or classes which the association represents. Early in each year each association presents a budget to the Board showing its anticipated expenditures for that year. Those budgets are scrutinized by the Board and if in the opinion of the Board they are reasonable, they are approved. So far as I have been able to ascertain there is usually no controversy between the Board and the associations concerning those budgets. The Board then includes in the

> assessments levied on the industries represented by the association the amount at which the budget was approved. The Board thus receives from the industries represented by each of the associations the cost of the association's operations and pays the same by way of 'grants' to the association. I think the word 'grants' is not quite the appropriate word. Actually the Board is merely the medium through which the industries pay the costs of operating their own associations. In two instances, as will later appear, certain industries in recent years made certain payments direct to their respective associations."

Then the Report goes on and indicates the amount of grants which I am not going to take up the time of the House in reading. However, there are some very important statements that were made by the Commissioner, and I would like to read those into the record:

> "Several of the associations complained that they were handicapped in properly fulfilling their functions by reason of:
>
> (a) lack of sufficient funds;
>
> (b) failure of the Board to impose sanctions on employers who flagrantly violated well-recognized rules for safety notwithstanding that the association reported those violations to the Board."

Then there is a most important statement that the Commissioner

makes:

"The prevention of accidents in industry is a subject of no less importance than is compensation for injuries sustained as a result of such accidents. It is infinitely more important that, where possible, an accident should be prevented than that it should be permitted to occur and the victim be compensated. It is therefore appropriate that an Act which provides compensation to the victims of industrial accidents should contain provisions dealing with prevention of such accidents.

In my respectful opinion the present provisions of the Act dealing with accident prevention are not adequate and need revision.

Since accident prevention is of common interest to both employers and workmen it would seem logical that they should both actively participate in any organized system the purpose of which is to lessen industrial accidents. As between the two groups, it seems to me that the workmen are much more vitally interested than the employers. If a workman is maimed in an industry, the employer has to pay the compensation but no monetary allowance can ever adequately compensate a workman who has to go through the balance of his life minus an eye, or a hand or some other member.

My first criticism of the present system

is that it does not provide any means which will ensure the active participation of labour in the work of accident prevention.

My second criticism is that the relationship between the Board and the associations is much too remote. The Board, it is true, scrutinizes the annual budget of such associations; the managers of the associations, some of them much more frequently than others confer with the Board verbally, and on occasions in writing complain about what those managers consider are flagrant violations of safety regulations; but there are too few occasions in which the Board gets its hand on the pulse of the associations to determine the extent to which they are carrying out the work of accident prevention. In saying that, I do not mean to criticize the Board, but I do mean to criticize the system. There is no statutory obligation on any of those associations to report to anyone. Each association was brought into existence on the application of a representative group of employers in one or more classes. They owe no duty to anyone. There is no statutory obligation on them to continue to function and the extent to which they function is their own business. Although it is not likely to happen it is pertinent to observe that if any one of them ceased

to function to-morrow there are no provisions in the Act for the carrying on of the important work of accident prevention.

Since those associations are now in existence and functioning I do not recommend their abolition, but in my respectful opinion there should be a much closer relationship between them and the Board than presently exists.

Even if those associations should be functioning at the highest degree of efficiency and under direct supervision of the Board there would still be something lacking in the system. In my respectful opinion any completely organized system of accident prevention requires as part thereof committees of employers and workmen at plant level. Specific duties should be laid down for those committees and they should be required to report periodically to the Board. If the Board is in receipt of such reports, it will be in a position to gauge the effectiveness of the work of the associations. The Board under the British Columbia Act has passed a regulation requiring the setting up of such committees and informed me that it has found them very effective in the work of accident prevention.

In my opinion also any completely organized system for accident prevention requires a

> code of accident prevention regulations which shall constitute the minimum and for the breach of which adequate penalties may be imposed. I am in grave doubt as to the meaning of section 116(2) of the Act, that is to say, whether the 'rules' there referred to include accident prevention regulations or whether they are limited to 'rules' for the internal management of the association."

Then the Commissioner goes on and makes his recommendation, and this Bill is a copy of the recommendation that His Honour Judge Roach made in regard to the Bill you have provided for in the Act, and I would just like to cover certain features of this new Bill, which, if carried through into the present Workmen's Compensation Act, will provide for alternative control of accident prevention; it also adopts any accident prevention association that may be presently in existence. It gives certain powers to the Board as to accident prevention along the line of investigating places of employment in the Province and to determine any suitable safety devices and what suitable safety devices should be in effect to overcome industrial hazards.

It also provides for establishment of museums for the exhibition of safety devices and other safeguards. It provides for lectures to be delivered and illustrated views and diagrams, with pictures for the information of employer and employee and even the general public. It provides for public hearings to discuss any phases or ramifications of accident prevention. It provides for the inspection of premises and where there are offences, anyone who interferes with the

Commission, if it is established, shall be guilty of an offence against this Section. It provides for adoption of safety devices, the power to close down plants, and there are offences as contained in this Section.

It also provides for new employers or industries coming in, that they must get permission before they can operate from the Board on the value of inspection for their particular plant, equipment and so on. There are offences against the establishment of such places if they do not conform to the regulations.

It sets up accident prevention committees where workmen are employed in industry, and the number and limitation of these committees and the members thereto. It also sets up what the general duties of such accident prevention committees shall be.

I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, as one who has worked in industrial plants - I had occasion to work in several foundries in Hamilton, and years ago very few of the moulders in there wore what was known as safety shoes or gaiters. Today they wear them; it did not come about because the employer insisted on them, it came about because the plant was organized and they wore these safety devices so they could kick their shoes off if they were hurt with molten metal instead of having to struggle to loosen their shoelaces. It also provides in factories that they wear asbestos leggings so that their clothes will not catch fire, safety goggles and proper fitting clothes. This has all come about during the course of time.

When the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) tells us -- and correctly so -- that there were 14,000 claims for

accidents in this province per day, it is a pretty serious problem, and while we might turn around and put a good Act into effect, the Workmen's Compensation Act -- and I have stated publicly it is a good Act; certainly there may be certain improvements -- but what good is the Act? Why not get down to basic principles of eliminating the possibility of people going to the Board and claiming compensation because they are injured in the course of their employment?

(Take D follows)

The other day I was very much interested in the statement by the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) when he told us that, in reporting on the Department of Highways, in the year 1950 there were less fatal accidents on the highways as compared to 1949. I think every hon. member of this House appreciated those remarks. We were very glad to hear that the fatalities and accidents on the highways were lessened. They were lessened in spite of the fact that there were more people in the province and more cars operated. The only reason for that is that they had proper regulations. The regulations were tightened up, on the basis of operating vehicles, because of certain traffic regulations.

If something like this was put into The Workmen's Compensation Act I feel this would tighten up the number of employers who are operating plants and who have an offence created against them if they do not carry out the regulations. The Workmen's Compensation Board should be given authority to go into industrial plants to eliminate these hacards. Would it not be a grand thing next year if the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) came in and reported a reduction in the number of accidents, the same as in the case of highways?

MR. DALEY: I think I can report that now over a period of years.

MR. DOWLING: You have more accidents.

MR. DALEY: We have more people engaged.

MR. DOWLING: There were more cars operating on the highways than in 1949. The penalties put the people

on a perspective of operating their cars properly, the same as we feel the employers should operate their plants just as efficiently on a comparable basis. That is the reason we want this in the Act.

I might go further, Mr. Speaker, and say, for my part, if such a condition were put into the Act, there should be experienced people on the Board able to go in and inspect plants to lessen the industrial hazards. I believe also that in doing this, we would reduce the number of accidents in industry. We at the present time are boasting about getting skilled employees coming over from countries in Europe to Ontario. Would it not be far better if we protected our own employees from industrial hazards and accidents?

Mr. Justice Roach had public hearings for 19 days. He also had the assistance at that time of legal counsel. I believe the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) will agree with me that the legal counsel, as indicated in his report, are very competent men. He states here that Mr. Kenneth Morden, K.C. and Mr. Edwin Goodman acted as counsel for the Commission. I happen to be one who happened to attend the hearings along with other hon. members of this House.

The Commissioner also states he had the assistance of Mr. Walter Johnson who most capably performed the duties of secretary to the Commission and Mr. F.W. Graham who acted in an advisory capacity. Why I would like this written into the record is because it states here:

> "They both, of course, attended all the public hearings. To Mr. Graham,

> in particular, I feel very much indebted. He has been associated with the Board for 25 years and Deputy to the Commissioners for seven years."

The hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) told us here, when we were discussing his Bill that he had been in consultation with the Board one weekend and felt that the regulation on secondary injuries should be part of the regulations. I agree with him. On the basis of just meeting the Board over the weekend and getting that information, here is a Commissioner who spent 19 days engaged in public hearings, who had the assistance of legal counsel and two experts, one man particularly with 25 years' service on the Board and certainly with all that coaching, with all that assistance and inspiration -- not just a weekend conversation -- the Judge comes down with his recommendation for such an amendment to the Act as I have proposed in this Bill.

I would like to say, however, that I was very pleased at the appointment of another member of the Board, namely, John Cauley. He comes from Hamilton. He represented Labour in the Hamilton district Trades and Labour Council. He certainly did a wonderful job in public relations for the Board. He has spoken to many labour groups all across the province. He has gone into the United States and other parts of the country. I have always been closely associated with the Board through Mr. Cauley and because of his experience and knowledge. All I would like to do is to appeal to the hon. members of the government and on this side of the House. The other day I understand when you were

discussing this Bill the hon. member for Renfrew,South (Mr. Dempsey) was asked, if he agreed with the Hon. Mr. Justice Roach's report and he said he agreed with it entirely. I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) if this Bill receives a second reading it is possible, in view of the importance of it that it might be referred to the Labour Committee. I feel that this is something which we in the Organized Labour Movement would be only too willing to co-operate with employers. There are a lot of employers who are willing to go down the line with us on that because during the war time there were a lot of small foundries which grew up, which cost the employers, who did not have first aid attendants and x-ray equipment, increases in the cost of workmen's compensation. That was because of these small places growing up and not having any proper industrial standards. I feel that such a thing would be of great benefit to both parties. I feel that the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) knows we try to get down to the root of it. Let us not say we are going to give you 75%, or say how much one of you are going to get; let us get down and make the employer and the worker, himself, responsible on an equal basis to eliminate industrial hazards, so we can eliminate any possibility of accident or danger occurring through some lackadaisical methods in some plants. Put them on the same basis and give the Board proper authority to see that they function.

I would appeal to the hon. members of this House to support this Bill on second reading.

MR. J.G. BROWN (Waterloo,North): Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to speak at any great length on this subject further because it was discussed very considerably when we were discussing the amendment of the government to The Workmen's Compensation Act. However, Mr. Speaker, I can find no particular objection to this Bill because it does seem to me that the main objective is to reduce the injuries in industry to a minimum. I am sure that is something all of us want to see. At the same time, I do not know that we should do too much to discourage, to thwart or to minimize the great work which has been done by the various accident prevention associations which have been set up throughout the province of Ontario and in different types of industry, set up with the one purpose only in mind, that of reducing accidents. It seems to me that there is the possibility, whether, by taking away from that a certain amount of authority and privileges which they now have, would do away to some considerable extent with that voluntary effort and have it replaced by a pay-roll basis.

Personally, I am much more in favour of the second section of the recommendations made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Roach in his recommendations with respect to this Act having to do with the committees on the local level rather than on the provincial level. It does seem to me that this is one way whereby accidents can be minimized to the limit. It is demonstrated very successfully in organized companies, as such has been pointed out by the hon. member for Hamilton, East (Mr. Dowling) that where they have these committees they are functioning exceptionally well and the accident rate is at a

very low ebb.

I would strongly recommend that, irrespective of whether the government sees fit to accept this Bill or not, certainly favourable consideration should be given to regulations whereby it is essential that all industries with employees of five or ten, or more, should have a safety committee. It is generally recognized that these committees consist largely of labour men and women, men and women who, in many instances, have had accidents brought to their attention in the past, men and women who, possibly, have had accidents to themselves, and they are appointed to the committees in order that they might become accident conscious.

I think this is an admirable solution to the problem and I do feel it is far more effective, really, than to take away from the association any responsibilities or privileges which they have; but, at the same time, I think I am speaking for this group when I say that we have no particular objection to the Bill as constituted because we, as well as the hon. member for Hamilton, East (Mr. Dowling), who presented the Bill, are interested only in the minimizing of accidents in industrial plants.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, just a couple of words on the Bill, to make it abundantly clear that this group stands 100% in support of this Bill.

I want to confess, Mr. Speaker, that there are times when I cannot fathom the reasoning of the government. I can understand the government taking positions with which I disagree and with which other groups in the

House disagree, but one can in a general way envisage the thinking of the government in coming to the wrong conclusion -- I mean envisage in one's mind how they come to the conclusions with which you disagree. This is one instance where I cannot possibly understand their reasoning. I am, therefore, a bit surprised at the action of the government in rejecting this excellent recommendation of the Commission. As I said before, the government being a conservative government requires an awful lot of prodding in order to move forward -- and they usually move forward only when the prodding is irresistable and inescapable -- but in the issue which is before us the Royal Commission carefully investigated the problem and came to a very positive conclusion, to change the present set-up and place the control of accident prevention under The Workmen's Compensation Board.

It is unreasonable, Mr. Speaker, for the government or anyone else to insist on continuing a method, and a practice, which, by and large, denies the people who are most directly affected by the problem, from proper representation and participation. That is where the unreasonableness of the government position comes in, a position which I just cannot understand.

I recall when this matter was before the House earlier the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) argued that the employers of this province mean well and are trying very hard to minimize or reduce to the minimum the number of accidents.

MR. DALEY: Do you not agree with that?

MR. SALSBERG: Now, that may be so, Mr. Speaker. What I suggest is that when you deny the workman who may lose a limb while engaged at his work or who may lose his life, the opportunity to be properly represented on such accident prevention agencies, when you leave it as you do now primarily in the hands of industry, you are pursuing a policy which cannot possibly be defended and supported. It does not matter whether all employers are as concerned as the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr.Daley) pictures them to be or not; even if they are this is a great public issue and certainly it should be under the jurisdiction and control, and administration of the Board. That will make it possible for labour to be properly represented. But, to tell workers whose lives and limbs are involved that their employers are doing a good job for them is to evade the question. I am sure the Royal Commission took all that into account and therefore came to what is an obvious conclusion, that the Board should assume the responsibility so that the machinery that will be set up will be more broadly representative than is the case at present, and that the workers particularly will have a better opportunity to participate in the prevention of accidents at their place of employment. That is all I have to say.

I hope the government will see the light and will not remain stubborn. There is no reason for remaining stubborn on this question. There is no justification for the rejection of the recommendation of the Royal Commission.

In conclusion I want to support the request

made by the hon. mover of the Bill, the hon. member for Hamilton, East (Mr. Dowling) that the Bill go to the Labour Committee. At long last we are going to have a meeting, I hope, of the Labour Committee. It is the fulfillment of one of the dearest aspirations and hopes of the hon. members of this House, that the Labour Committee cease being a fiction and become a reality and long last be convened. It is going to be convened. We are all happy about it. It will be convened to consider another measure, namely, The Boiler and Pressure Vessels Act, which is now before the House. Let it also consider this Bill. There is nothing wrong in that suggestion. There is nothing to be afraid of. As you all know, the government has a majority on every standing committee which is set up by this House. Why not trust your own supporters who are members of this committee with the consideration of this Bill and let the House receive the benefit of their special consideration and study of the problem and have their conclusions before us.

I appeal to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) to agree and to trust his own associates who are on the Standing Committee of Labour and who form a majority on that Committee.

MR. H.L. WALTERS (Bracondale): Mr. Speaker, I am very sorry that the hon. member for Waterloo, North (Mr. Brown) gave his acquiesence to this Bill with some reservations. However, I would like to point out to him -- and I think this rather covers his objections -- that the hon. Mr. Justice Roach, in his report, makes

this observation at page 92:

> "Even if those associations should be functioning at the highest degree of efficiency and under direct supervision of the Board there would still be something lacking in the system. In my respectful opinion any completely organized system of accident prevention requires as part thereof committees of employers and workmen at plant level. Specific duties should be laid down for those committees and they should be required to report periodically to the Board. If the Board is in receipt of such reports, it will be in a position to guage the effectiveness of the work of the associations. The BBoard under The British Columbia Act has passed a regulation requiring the setting up of such committees and informed me that it has found them very effective in the work of accident prevention."

But, I think this Bill goes even further, because in the first section, in paragraph number 2, it says:

> "Where, heretofore, any association has been formed under the authority of subsection 1 of section 115 and the Board is of the opinion that such association is effectively carrying out the work of accident prevention in the industries

represented by that association, it may adopt that association as its agent for the purpose of carrying out such administrative duties as the Board may from time to time prescribe."

To comment briefly, Mr. Speaker, I might say this, that with new techniques and the speed-up, there is not any doubt whatsoever that we are going to be faced with increasing occupational hazards in industry. I think that a Bill such as this is merely taking time by the forelock.

MR. L.F.K. FELL (Parkdale): Mr. Speaker, I was quite interested to note that the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), in referring to this Bill and the remarks of the hon. mover of the Bill (Mr. Dowling), was anxious to point out that there had been an accident reduction over the past year. I believe that is true. I think it is very commendable. I think that anything we are doing towards reducing accidents is healthy. However, I think that this Bill and the report of the Hon. Mr. Justice Roach would indicate that we can go further.

I think it is quite significant to note that some figures have been supplied, probably through the department of the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) to a publication called "The Monetary Times," a publication which is usually fairly accurate with respect to statistics, at least. They point out in this article, on page 30, of the edition dated February, 1951 that in 1940 we had 81,116 accidents; in 1949 we had 179,894

accidents. In 1940 benefits awarded on the 81,116 accidents amounted to the sum of $7,282,877.57; in 1949 benefits awarded on the 179,894 accidents amounted to the sum of $19,082,350.13. Probably the thing which the figures indicates more than anything else is two-fold: First of all, that accidents have been steadily on the increase, generally speaking, since 1940. There have been fluctuations, where the figures came down a bit in some years but went right up over the following year. It also indicates that there is, in addition to the rise in accident rates, a tremendous increase in the cost to the people of the province of Ontario for these accidents. It can be said that the increase for 1949 will be adjusted again now that we have an additional adjustment of 75% of the minimum wage. I would suggest further that this Bill will have the desired effect of reducing accidents.

I said once before, I believe last year, on this question, that it is not so tremendously important on a comparison basis to look after people after they have lost limbs and so on; it is more important to reduce the number of people who are going to have those accidents.

I have served on safety committees in plants, as the hon. member for Waterloo, North (Mr. Brown) mentioned a short time ago, and I know that those committees, to a large extent, are very effective if there is complete cooperation between management and the employees. The greatest problem, of course, is to stimulate among the employees an interest in the problem. Even then it does

not serve the purpose. A great many people serving on these committees, including management, do not give too much consideration until perhaps five minutes before the monthly meeting is to take place, or the bi-annual meeting, or whatever it happens to be. This Bill does provide that there will be something specific being done every day in the operation.

This article goes on to state -- and it is a rather lengthy one and I will not cover all of it -- but they, the Monetary Times, have done in this issue a very good job of surveying this problem across the province. I think pretty nearly every hon. member in the House has a copy of this issue.

> "Accidents in industry increased strongly from 1941 to 1943, dropped during 1944 and 1945, and went up again in 1946 and 1947."

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FELL:

> "Despite the decrease last year, there are still far too many accidents."

It is very true that there may be some things in the report of the Hon. Mr. Justice Roach which we cannot accept. T here are some things perhaps which you do not want to accept now, but we in this group and certainly a good number of employers, who are not afraid, if necessary, to put out a few more dollars to see that accidents are reduced, are going to object to it. I think this is certainly one Bill the government could accept and perhaps should accept at this time.

Hon. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am really at a loss to understand the attitude of the hon. members of the opposition of the House inasmuch as for days and days we discussed The Workmen's Compensation Act, the proposed amendments to it. We went carefully into most every detail in the report of the Commissioner. We decided unanimously on a certain procedure, that is, the adoption of the recommendations in Bill No. 66, I believe, to incorporate into The Workmen's Compensation Act certain features which arose from the report of the Commissioner.

At the outset I would like to clear up a question to which the hon. member for Hamilton, East (Mr. Dowling) made reference. He says I happened to meet the Commission on a weekend and decided to change my mind on the secondary injuries because of a weekend conversation with the Board. I would like to inform the hon. member for Hamilton, East (Mr. Dowling) -- which he probably knows -- that I meet the Board almost every week, and sometimes two or three times a week, on matters of policy in connection with the administration of the Act, and that I indicated, before I said that, I had agreed with the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) that that policy was wrong. That was not new. That was not decided in a weekend's conversation; but as the result of discussions over a long period of time.

I am not going to be too lengthy in my summing up of these things, as I have already said, Mr. Speaker, that this Act has been completely and thoroughly reviewed and the attitude of the government has been

explained in no uncertain terms, with the result that the House unanimously accepted the proposal of the government.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, that I do not think it is the intention of the hon. members speaking on the matters, particularly the hon. member for Hamilton, East (Mr. Dowling) to imply that employers were not interested in accident prevention. I think he thinks they are and they really, with the experience and the knowledge they have as of this day, are definitely interested in spending huge amounts of money to prevent accidents.

(TAKE "E" FOLLOWS)

I think we should all agree to give them credit to that extent.

MR. DOWLING: Some of them do,

MR. MILLARD: All we want them to do is to come to the Board, and work with them in partnership.

MR. DALEY: I think when people conscientiously try to do a job, if you have not some absolute suggestions as to how that job should be done better, you should not be too critical in condemning them.

MR. MILLARD: The Commissioner made a suggestion as to how it can be done better.

MR. DOWLING: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I said in my remarks --

MR. DALEY: I listened very carefully while you read practically the whole of Mr. Justice Roach's recommendations.

MR. DOWLING: I said I have worked in foundries over a period of years, where safety devices were finally put into practice, over the years, through the efforts of organized labour.

Why do you not tell the truth about the matter?

MR. DALEY: I heard you say that. I never said an improvement could not be made in the accident prevention set up. I have clearly indicated on a number of occasions that I thought probably we could improve it, because I do not think we can ever, in that phase of our activities, get to the point where there cannot be some improvements made. And I am very interested in any improvements which can be made, to see that they shall be made and at the

earliest possible date.

But I have also said that I am not prepared to disband or destroy , activities of thousands -- actually thousands -- of volunteer workers in this Province who are doing a job voluntarily in accident prevention work, until such time as I have something definite -- some definite formula -- to offer, which would be considered to be an improvement.

MR. SALSBERG: This Bill does not ask you to destroy them.

MR. DALEY: I have suggested -- and I believe it will be done to some extent as the result of these discussions -- that management use to the fullest extent the knowledge and experience gained from the people at the plant level. I believe you will see, as a result of our discussions here, an increase in the utilization of the knowledge of people actually engaged in the industry.

What would happen, Mr. Deputy Speaker, if we adopted this Act, and said to those thousands of volunteer workers, "Sorry, boys, but your system is no good; we have to change it"? Immediately there would be withdrawal --

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Deputy Speaker --

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order.

MR. SALSBERG: Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) permit a question?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Evidently not.

MR. DALEY: There would be a withdrawal from this field -- probably only temporarily, but how long I cannot say -- but between the time we told these people that under the

present system their efforts were useless and we did not want them to continue, to the time we were able to set up the new committees as suggested by Mr. Justice Roach, there would be a period of no accident prevention activity in this Province.

MR. SALSBERG: The Bill does not suggest that.

MR. DALEY: I certainly do not want that to happen. But people are human, and when you tell the management in this Province that their efforts have been of a little avail, and you are going to take it away from them and impose other restrictions, they are just not going to be too "quick on the trigger" in accepting that.

MR. SALSBERG: Sub-section 2.

MR. DALEY: I want to see this done gradually, and that we continue gradual improvements, by having a definite formula.

I will go this far -- and I do not know whether it is wise at this time or not, but I have given a lot of thought to it, and perhaps I am "flying a kite" in saying this -- but I am wondering if there could not be some sort of a set up under a union and organized labor control, such as we have in management at the presenttime.Have the two volunteer bodies; have the volunteer associations existing at the present time, and have an organized labor volunteer association, with the same rights, and whose budget will be provided by the Workmen's Compensation Board. I do not know whether this is good or not, but I rather think it is. They could be separate organizations, and the Act could be amended to permit the formation at plant level of

safety associations.

I did not intend to say that, but that is the way I have been thinking so, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not think, after all the hon. members of the House have discussed this problem, that there are many things which have not been very carefully considered.

And in view of the fact that I have stated that everything in Mr. Justice Roach's Report will receive a very careful consideration by myself and by the Government, and in view of the fact that we are not opposed or trying to "stymie" improvements, which I think can be made, but I am absolutely in favour of them:

> " It is moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Goodfellow, that the principle of Bill 107, 'An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act', having been fully discussed on the Government's measure to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, which has already been given third reading by this House, and the Minister of Labor having stated that the recommendations of the Royal Commission affecting this matter, which is a very important subject, is being studied by the Department of Labour, that Bill No. 107 be not now read the second time, but be read this day six months hence."

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate, and if

a division is required, we can take it later on this afternoon.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): I will call Order No. 13, under "Public Orders".

THE FACTORY SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirteenth Order, second reading of Bill No. 92, "An Act to amend The Factory Shop and Office Building Act", Mr.Gordon.

MR. G.T. GORDON (Brantford): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 92.

Mr. Acting Speaker, this Bill will permit the Councils upon being presented with a petition signed by seventy-five per cent of those engaged in any one business, to pass a by-law providing for one full day-closing a week.

At the present time, the municipal Councils are only able to pass a by-law for one-half a day.

I might mention here that in Stratford, last year, the food merchants of Stratford had a petition signed by 75% of those engaged in that business, and presented the petition to the Council asking for closing for one full day, and they were informed, of course, by the City's Solicitor that that could not be done, as the provision was only made for one-half a day.

The same situation occurred in Brantford, where a petition was signed, but has not been presented, for they know it is of no use until an amendment is made to this Act.

At the Conference of the Retail Food Division of the Retail Merchants Association in October of last year, a resolution was passed asking that an amendment be made to the Factory Shop and Office Building Act, making it possible for Municipal Councils to pass a by-law providing for one full day's closing a week. This resolution has been forwarded to the Government, and I think that when a resolution of that kind comes from the Retail Merchants Association of Ontario, it should be given serious consideration. At the present time we, in Brantford, are rather at a standstill. We want to have a full day's closing; we want to give our employees a five-day week, but we cannot do it, because, as I say, the Municipal Council is only allowed to pass legislation for half a day.

So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I move second reading of this Bill, and I feel it is necessary for us to carry it, so that we can have one full day a week.

Hon. CHARLES DALEY(Minister of Labor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, in regard to this Bill; I may say it is very difficult to find reasons -- if one were seeking them -- to oppose it. But I think this is a matter upon which we should have some definite expression from the hon. members of the House as to the desirability of passing this measure.

As you know, at the present time, the Municipal Council can under certain conditions -- either in its own right or by petition -- close certain places of business, under the Act, as has been pointed by the hon. member for Brantford (Mr. Gordon) for half a day, and his Act proposes

to make it a full day. That is really the sum and substance of the Act.

I think that a measure of this kind is quite important, because I feel sure it is the desire on the part of employers to get their employees under a limited number of hours a week, but to do that it is required that they give them some time off. But whether it is more desirable to give an entire day off or not I am not sure, although I know that some business places have adopted that policy. I think a measure of this kind -- which is going to some extent impose a certain condition upon municipal government, that the request might possibly be a little more wide spread. We only have it from the one section of this Province, and if this Bill is made into law, of course, it would cover the entire Province.

We have a number of organizations of Mayors and Reeves, and various municipal organizations, and one would think that had it been in the minds of these people that such an Act is desirable, at least some of them would have so indicated.

I think I am right in saying that so far it is just the one locality which deemed this to be a desirable piece of legislation.

I am not going on record as opposing this, but I am wondering at the wisdom of it at this time.

MR. GORDON: As far as having some communication from the Reeves of smaller municipalities; they have no by-laws on this subject, but they deal with the matter amongst themselves. There are only two or three places

of business, perhaps, in the smaller places, but this Act covers cities like Brantford and Stratford, but it does not concern the larger municipalities. For instance, Toronto would never have anything like this.

The resolution, as I said when I was speaking before, came from the Retail Food Division of the Retail Merchants Association, which covers all Ontario, but it would not affect the smaller centres, who deal with it amongst themselves, and of course, the petition would have to be signed by 75% of those who want it. That may be the reason why you have not heard anything from the smaller centres --

MR. DALEY: Yes, but the Bill covers "cities, towns and villages".

As I understand it at the present time a Municipal Council can say, "You will close up half a day each week", and enforce it. If this Bill passes, that same Council can say "You will close a whole day", and enforce that. There might be a great many smaller merchants who were satisfied to close half a day a week, but if they have to close a whole day, that is another question altogether, and it is one which should be given careful consideration.

MR. GORDON: Those who close half a day are still in the same position. The small stores do not want to close half a day, but they have to. With those who have to engage help, it is another question.

Hon. GEORGE DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to say a word on this. I personally cannot see very much wrong with it. If we had, as the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) has stated, some

notification from the municipalities, or requests through certain organizations, such as the one referred to, The Retail Merchants Association, the matter could be better considered. I belong to The Retail Merchants Association, and, as you know, sometimes they do go "off the deep end", so you have to be careful.

I am wondering if this suggestion would be satisfactory; that we consider this in the Committee on Municipal Law, when our Bills for amendments to the Municipal Act, the Assessment Act, and certain other Acts, are being considered by the Committee. Then the outside municipalities would know this was going to be considered, and would have an opportunity of agreeing or protesting, whichever they felt like.

All these resolutions are not published throughout by all the papers of the Province, but when there is something coming before a Committee, it is different. The press of the different cities and towns would take it up, and the elected representatives would have an opprtunity of coming here and agreeing or protesting.

Would it be satisfactory if we considered it before the Municipal Law Committee?

I move, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that this be referred to the Municipal Law Committee for further consideration.

MR. R. SCOTT (Beaches): Mr. Deputy Speaker, before this passes, I will not say very much in view of what has been said, but I do want to put one thought before the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar), and say that I do not think there would be too much demand from the municipalities themselves for this, because once the petition is taken, the municipality

acts upon it, and probably will cast a by-law, which involves considerable of a headache in some municipalities. So the municipalities might not be over-anxious to consider this.

If you could give some opportunity for the smaller business men and others to make representations, I think that would be more satisfactory. But that also has some difficulties, because the smaller business men do not have too many representatives to present their views. I am a little disturbed about it, because I do think that the different municipalities might not feel like doing very much about it.

(TAKE "F" FOLLOWS)

MR. DUNBAR: The only thing in reply that I can say, if you were sitting in my office as . Minister of Municipal Affairs, you would understand you have elected representatives throughout the province and the mover of this resolution knows how unpopular it is for the elected representatives to make something mandatory without giving them an opportunity. I think it would be better if they were given an opportunity to say whether or not they wanted it.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 11.

INSURANCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 11th Order, second reading of Bill No. 87,"An Act to amend The Insurance Act". Mr. Millard.

MR. C. H. MILLARD (York West): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 87, "An Act to amend The Insurance Act". Mr. Speaker, this is not the first time that this Bill or a similar bill has been before this Legislature, and as a result of these bills one year ago, two editorials appeared in Toronto papers, one in the Financial Post and one in The Toronto Daily Star. The one in the Financial Post was in opposition, and the one in the Toronto Daily Star appeared to support the intention of this bill. The one in the Financial Post says: "This question -- "

That is referring to the question it is proposed to amend.

> "This clause, it is now the same in all the provinces, makes it an offense for an insurance agent to induce a person to drop an insurance policy in order to purchase another policy. Purpose of the clause is

to prevent the unscrupulous insurance agent bamboozling prospects into unwise moves so a new policy may be placed which means new commissions for the agent.

The Millard change would soften the regulation to make this an offense only if the insurance agent induces such action 'by any false or misleading statement or representation'.

Since insurance sales presentations are almost always verbal and in private, the Millard amendment would in effect mean that it would be virtually impossible ever to get a conviction and the whole clause would become inoperative.

Millard's scheme should be promptly rejected. The rules against twisting need strengthening father than weakening. It would be very interesting to know who put Mr. Millard up to his plan. It certainly isn't something he thought up for himself. Only somebody who finds the present rule uncomfortably restraining would have any interest in the change.

The public very much needs protection of this kind."

With that statement, Mr. Speaker, I am in full agreement, and the intention of the Bill is to give the public the kind of protection that would be effective.

"Currently one insurance sales group specializing in term insurance bases its sales talk on a blast at all other forms of life insurance. In several sales efforts reported to The Financial Post, the prospect was given the very clear impression that he was a fool to have bought any insurance other than term and that he was being duped by 'phony life insurance economists and actuaries'.

Term insurance has its very proper place in the insurance program of a great many people, but the contention that it fills all insurance needs and that it is 'bargain' insurance is ludicrous. With insurance which is extremely competitive as with everything else, you get what you pay for.

Unfortunately, insurance is a very complex business and the great majority of people must, for the creation of a sound program, depend to a large degree on the experience, good judgment and ethical standards of the underwriters with whom they deal. While 99 out of 100 underwriters are thoroughly competent and high principled these days, inevitably a few put their own selfish interests ahead of that of their policyholders.

The term insurance pushers referred to above may not technically be breaking the present rule against twisting, but the

effect of their sales talk will certainly be to leave the unsophisticated with a highly distorted view of life insurance and deep suspicion as to the moral standards of the industry.

This is no time for making the rules on insurance sales methods easier."

The other editorial, Mr.Speaker, to which I have referred is carried in the Toronto Daily Star of March 20, 1950, by the financial editor. The heading on that is very significant, because it says, "Want Insurance Act Changed to Remove Ban on Competition". Part of the subheading says this: "On the surface this section appears to be quite innocent".

That is the section as it is now contained in the Insurance Act.

"On the surface this section appears to be quite innocent. It seems to protect life insurance policyholders against commission-hungry agents.

In actual practice, however, it goes somewhat farther. It says, in effect, that once a person buys an insurance policy no agent can tell him the policy is unsuited to his needs and he should 'switch'it for another. To do so, is to invite cancellation of the agent's license.

The law, in other words, erects a little fence around each life insurance policyholder and warns all other agents: 'This

is the special preserve of such and such a company. Under penalty of losing your license to sell insurance, don't tell this person that you might have a policy better suited to his need.'

The act, of course, doesn't say this in so many words. But this is the effect of the law as one can see from reading the section in question:

'Any person licensed as an agent for life insurance under this act who induces directly or indirectly, an insured to lapse, forfeit or surrender for cash or for paid-up or extended insurance, or for other valuable considerations, his contract of life insurance with one insurer in order to effect a contract of life insurance with another insurer....shall be guilty of an offence'."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say in regard to the first editorial that I read from the Financial Post that the Financial Post writer of this article was indeed misinformed or himself tried to mislead the people of the Province of Ontario or the people who receive the Financial Post. I have here in my hands a bulletin put out by the Canadian Insurance Law Service under the firm of Stone and Cox Limited, publishers, and I find in number 943, dated January 12, 1950, which is, as a matter of fact, just about two months prior to the Financial Post editorial and the information was no doubt available to the Post editor. It says:

"In Nova Scotia there exists a provision, which is neither similar in wording to, nor as broad as that in force in the other Provinces. This provision, namely section 4(2) of the Act 'Of Insurance Agents' reads:

'4.(2) No person, firm,company, or corporation shall procure, induce, or attempt to procure or induce any person insured under a policy of one company to lapse said policy and insure in another company by means of misleading, or false statements, either about the company itself or any of its policy contracts'."

Now, that precisely in principle, r.-p.ker, is exactly what the proposed amendment proposes to do to the law of Ontario.

MR. PORTER: Which law is that you are reading from?

MR. MILLARD: This is the Nova Scotia act and it proves conclusively that the editor of the Financial Post was entirely wrong when he said the present clause in the present act in Ontario is the same in all provinces.

I admit that the superintendants of insurance associations attempted in 1935 to get a uniform clause in all the provinces of the Dominion, but they were not successful, as I have just indicated from their own bulletin.

And then, I would like to suggest to the editor of the Financial Post that when he says that somebody put Mr. Millard up to this thing, I would like to ask in return, I wonder who put the editor of the Financial Post up to writing that editorial?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: I do not think that he thought that one up himself either, and I would also like to publicly reply to the editor who is asking these questions personally of me that I do not in all cases require somebody to prompt me to do certain things; some things are borne out of my own experience and within my own personal knowledge of what is going on. Some hon. members suggest I might have some convictions in these matters, too, as I assume the Financial Post has as well. I would like to say that this bill was introduced by myself because I had a very unfortunate experience with the necessity of lapsing a fairly substantial program of life insurance in my own personal case, and I found that had I known or had some insurance agent been prepared, I could have saved a great deal of the equity which I had in these lapsed policies, but I didnot have anybody to give me that advice at the right time. I would like to suggest to the government that one only has to read the results of what is going on to be prompted to attempt to get legislation amended such as the present amendment proposed.

In the report of the superintendent of insurance for Canada, the business of 1948, volume 2, life and fraternal 1950, I would like to give the hon. members of this House the benefit of information disclosed and I will only take a moment because I do not intend to weary you with a lot of statistics or a lot of details.

On page 6 of the 1950 volume 2, I find this, that Canadian companies, British companies and foreign companies doing business in Canada, the life insurance terminated during the year 1948 -- and I think this is very significant --

or in a regular way, that is, terminated naturally by the fulfilment of the contract was $152,505.275.00, but in the same year by surrender and lapse there was terminated life insurance policies valued at $446,427,539.00. In other words, Mr.Speaker, the amount of insurance that had to be lapsed was almost three times the amount of insurance that was terminated normally and naturally under the fulfilment of contract by the insurance companies.

I would like to also have it as a matter of record that in the same volume to which I have referred there appears on page 5 a comparison between 1947 and 1948 as to policies surrendered and lapsed. In 1947 there was lost to the policyholders policies to the value of $424,899,936.00 or 28.48percent. of all the new business written up that year. That is what the lapse amounted to, more than 25 percent. of all new insurance business written, not the same policies of course, but 25 percent. of all the business that had been written in 1947 lapsed in that year.

In 1948 the figure which I have already quoted, $446,427,539.00, or 28.65 percent. of the gross new business effected in that year.

Now, Mr.Speaker, that means that in the years 1947 and 1948 which are the latest figures available in this volume, there were surrendered and lapsed insurance policies in this country -- and it is quite clear that a great volume of this was in the province of Ontario -- to a value of $871,327,475.00.

Now, I am not suggesting for a moment, not for a moment, that is the entire amount of money lost by the policyholders, but I am suggesting that there was in these

policies a very considerable equity that accrued to the insurance companies that might have stayed with the policyholders providing they could have converted their policies into policies more suited to their needs and circumstances at the time.

I think it is probably true to say that in the years since this Act was enacted and has not been amended -- that is in the interval since the year 1934 when it was enacted -- there probably have been lost policies to people who had to surrender them through circumstances beyond their control in many cases, or through having policies unsuited to their needs and circumstances, there have probably been lost policies to the value of many billions of dollars, because I have pointed out here that in two years, 1947 and 1948 alone, the amount lost in policies in Canada was $871,000,000.00 odd.

Now, I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, that, as the editor of the Star puts it, this amendment is intended to preserve all the protection that the policyholder requires for what the Post has referred to as "unscrupulous insurance agents bamboozling prospects for new insurance in order to obtain new commissions". Along with protective measures there should be put into the Act a clause which will make it possible for insurance agents -- and the Financial Post says that 99 out of 100 are reliable, and I am inclined to think the percentage may be even higher than that -- that will allow the scrupulous, the forthright, the honest insurance agent to advise prospective clients that they might have a better deal, they might change their policies for a policy better suited to their needs and at a financial cost that they can better afford.

(Take G follows)

And so I want the amendment adopted by this government to afford the utmost protection, at the same time to protect these policyholders who lose their policies because of lack of suitable advice at the crucial moment.

There is before me now an article appearing in the Toronto Daily Star of October 9th, 1948, and the heading is: "$2,000,000,000.00 worth of insurance ended in seven years". And further on in the article it says:

> "In the seven-year span nearly $2,000,000,000.00 worth of life insurance was wiped off the books by lapse and surrender, as against a total of only $878,000,000.00 terminated by death, maturity, expiry and disability."

And so you have the same record over a period of seven years, you have practically 2½ times all the insurance terminating in a natural way, terminating by lapse and surrender because of the inability of the policyholder to carry on.

I say, Mr. Speaker, that the Financial Post article to which I referred does not come as a surprise, because I am confident that out of these lapsed policies the real beneficiary is the insurance company. They are the people who retain a great deal of the equity that was put in there by the policyholder in the first place.

My last point is that I believe the time has come -- I do not know of any group of people in Canada or in Ontario who do so much bleating about this idea of private enterprise and competition, but in the conduct of their own business they make very sure that private enterprise does not have free play at all, --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: --that it is a closed corporation so far as they are concerned, and they have got the mouth of their honest, decent insurance agent completely tied, covered, by this clause that is in this Act at the present time.

Now, what does the amendment do? It simply changes the Act by inserting a few words which it seems to me every hon. member if they study the amendment and its merits will have to agree are reasonable and fair. The Act says:

> "Any person licensed as an agent for life insurance under this Act who induces directly or indirectly -- "

And it goes on as we have already read, and what I propose to do by this amendment, is to insert the words after the word "who", "by any false or misleading statement or representation induced --" then they are guilty of an offence -- only if it is a false, misleading representation.

I cannot go along with the editorial of the Financial Post when he says that you cannot track it down. If you cannot track it down as being false and misleading, how can you track it down under the present Act, because the contracts are formed in exactly the same way in both cases and will continue to be formed in that way, in a verbal manner between the parties concerned. And so I say, Mr. Speaker, that if we want to have full protection for the policyholder, if we want to have this business carried on in a free enterprise system with the full factor of competition in play, then we will have to adopt the amendment as it is now proposed in this Bill.

And I conclude my remarks by saying that surely the

policyholders in the past -- and that, for the benefit of the Financial Post, includes myself -- who have forfeited large amounts of money put in insurance in good faith at the very time, possibly, when they required the protection most, simply because this obstruction was in the way and forbid any reputable insurance agent from contacting the person requiring the necessary advice and counsel, on penalty of losing his license to sell insurance, and changing over to another company if that were for the person's benefit, I say the time has arrived when we should give these policyholders the benefit of the proposed amendment so that they can convert without implicating a life insurance agent.

If the agent tries to persuade the policyholder to convert by false or misleading representation, then the Act will come into play, the same as it does now, against that sort of thing. I think it is a fair and reasonable proposal, and I think it is long past due, and I think that the policyholders in this province and in this country have paid a tremendous price because there was not this kind of provision in the Act, and I therefore urge its enactment by this House.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I am sure that we are delighted to see the complete, one hundred percent. conversion of the hon. member (Mr. Millard) to a system which he has decried for so many years. The hon. member (Mr. Millard) has deserted the principles that he has advanced in this House and that those with him have advanced in this House and elsewhere throughout the province. They have been advocating controls and more controls and more and more controls and obstacles in the way of doing

anything in the way of free enterprise, either partially or wholly in any respect whatsoever. They decry competition, they decry everything, and now the hon. member (Mr. Millard) --

MR. J. L. EASTON (Wentworth): Are you speaking to the Bill?

MR. PORTER: -- in this House comes forward with a Bill and the main ground on which he bases his very eloquent argument in favour of this Bill is: "Let's be for free enterprise, and let's make it more free and unrestricted".

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

AN hon. MEMBER: What about the Bill?

MR. PORTER: I am very glad to see that the hon. member (Mr. Millard) has given his name to such a bill. He is right on the record. He is right there. On the other hand, this government has always taken the position that in matters where agents go out and deal with the public and take money from the public, either in the sale of real estate or in the sale of insurance, inducing members of the public either in the sale of stock or bonds or any of those financial --

MR. W. H. TEMPLE (High Park): Swindles.

MR. PORTER: -- commitments -- and they are not all swindles, either.

MR. MILLARD: Not all.

MR. PORTER: The hon. member for High Park (Mr. Temple) thinks everybody is a swindler except himself. That is what he thinks, he thinks that anybody who makes an honest living except himself is a swindler, anybody who sells anything is a swindler. Now, the hon. member for York West (Mr. Millard) says: "Let's loosen up a bit, let's

open the door to a few more. Let's get a little closer to a little more swindling" -- that is really what it means. He wants to weaken a very sound provision that is in the Act now. Instead of putting on more controls, he wants -- when it suits his purpose --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Suits what purpose?

MR. PORTER: Well, if the hon. member (Mr. Millard) had kept to the point and given some reason for this, after half an hour's discussion, surely I am allowed a little latitude too. Freedom of enterprise is what you hon. members stand for, and I am being a little free and a little flexible, and I am going to keep on as far as I like.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. PORTER: I do not know why I cannot, if the hon. member (Mr. Millard) can. I did not interrupt him. I enjoyed his speech, I never enjoyed a speech of the hon. member (Mr. Millard) so much as this one in my life.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): But will we enjoy yours?

MR. PORTER: I have not come to it yet. You wait.

MR. SALSBERG: I am waiting.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

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MR. PORTER: After all, I have some things to learn sometimes from hon. members opposite.

AN hon. MEMBER: That is an admission.

MR. PORTER: And some to learn from the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), and that is that if you speak long enough and stand there and repeat yourself often enough, and speak loud enough, you can go on and on and on, and no one ever stops you in this House.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): You are doing pretty well.

MR. PORTER: The only person they try to stop is me, and I am not going to stand for that.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

AN hon. MEMBERS: Stand up for your rights.

MR. PORTER: We sit here modestly and never boast, in humility all the time, and just listen to all this talk, and it is always against us.

MR. SALSBERG: Humility particularly.

MR. PORTER: Now when we have an hon. member (Mr. Millard) on the other side of the House who has weakened his position to such an extent that he has abandoned, deserted, let down all the principles that they have been hollering about over on that side for so many years, then I must say that is something that merits a little consideration and it is the time we should go to town and give the man credit when it is due.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. PORTER: Because it is so very seldom that we get that.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MILLARD: Seven years.

MR. PORTER: I am very sure the hon. member (Mr. Millard)---

MR. J. L. DOLLING (Hamilton East): Let us have a swig out of that bottle.

MR. PORTER: That is right.

MR. SALSBERG: Now you have warmed up, let us hear it.

MR. PORTER: What is that?

MR. SALSBERG: Now you have warmed up, let us hear it.

MR. PORTER: Yes. Well, I am cooling down now, I am getting down to the facts.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: About time.

MR. PORTER: For the first time.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, in this Bill--

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Change your glasses and take a look at the Bill.

MR. PORTER: What is that?

MR. TAYLOR: Change your glasses and take a look at the Bill.

MR. PORTER: Well, I left my other glasses at home, I have not been able to read the Bill.

MR. JOLLIFFE: That is only too obvious.

MR. PORTER: Nevertheless, I have a pretty fair idea what it is, because I listened closely to the hon. member (Mr. Millard), who was certainly accurate in his reading of the Bill and he was accurate in the other statements he made. But he was accurate to this extent, that he prefaced a great many of his remarks by saying "Probably it turns," "Probably it is so," probably this, probably that. It was

very skillfully done.

AN hon. MEMBER: Even though he isn't a lawyer.

MR. PORTER: As a matter of fact, I would say he would make a first-rate lawyer. He should have been a lawyer. I do not know whether he would be any better off, but--

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. PORTER: However, let us get down to this Bill, Mr. Speaker. If hon. members will not interrupt me, I shall do so.

AN hon. MEMBERS: When are you going over on their side?

MR. PORTER: But this government has always stood for---

AN hon. MEMBER: Free enterprise.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Competition.

MR. PORTER: Well, that is right, competition and free enterprise.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. PORTER: But in all dealings that involve financial transactions with members of the public, many of whom are people who have not had such business experience, people who are visited by salesmen of one kind and another, who seek to induce them to give up their money either for an insurance policy or for a share of stock or one of these things, for many years we have had a very, in some respects increasingly---some people think burdensome, but we have had a severly tight system of controls. And we have that in many lines of activity, and that has been so in the life insurance business.

And there is one thing about this life insurance Act, an attempt has been made over the years, as the result of

annual meetings that are held by superintendents of insurance from all the provinces and by underwriters and by many other people who are interested in many ways in the insurance business, an attempt has been made to make uniform the provincial insurance Acts as they exist in all the provinces. And it is perfectly true, as the hon. member (Mr. Millard) has said that in Nova Scotia no doubt they may not be in conformity with what the other nine---or, at least eight of the ten provinces have done; I am not quite sure whether Newfoundland has come into the uniform Act or not.

We are attempting as far as possible to make practices in the insurance business as uniform as possible throughout the country. The practice is when amendments of this kind are proposed, to have them discussed by the conference that is held of the superintendents and of the various people who are interested in insurance legislation, and I am sure that if this were considered at a conference of that kind, it would be fully considered and a report would be before us.

However, I may say that what this amendment proposes to do is to weaken the very sound effects of this present statute. It is true that this statute was first passed to deal with certain evils that existed in the practise of selling insurance. In some cases agents would go about and they would attempt to persuade somebody to abandon a policy that they had so that the agent could make a new commission on giving them a new policy in another company.

Insurance contracts are somewhat complex for the ordinary person to read. In spite of the fact that on these policies they have the wording: "Read your policy," I have never yet met anybody who did.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. PORTER: And it is a very difficult thing for the ordinary little person---or for most people who might not be so little either, people who have had a great deal of experience in these things---it is very difficult very often for them to appreciate the meaning and the implication and the effect of all the clauses in a policy, and therefore it is doubly easy for an agent, without misrepresenting anything at all, perhaps, to put before his customers a case in favor of an improvement if he switches that policy from the present company to a policy in which that agent can get a commission.

Now, that is what this section originally was intended to prevent. The hon. member (Mr. Millard) will know, and hon. members of this House will know that if the time comes when any person feels that they cannot contiuue paying premiums on a life policy, and when the person may feel they might have to surrender that policy, they have got many places to go for advice. They do not have to wait for some agent in a competing company to come in and sell them the idea of getting out of the policy they have and switching to a policy in another company which may be better or may be worse.

As a matter of fact, in almost all cases, in a switch from one company to another taking a policy in which there is some equity built up under the conditions of that policy, abandoning that and going to a new company and buying an entirely new policy, in almost all cases that inevitably results in a loss to the assured. But anybody can go to the company in which they own the policy, either to the agent who sold it to them or any other person in that company, they can go to the president, they can go to anybody to whom they wish to discuss

this matter with, and find out whether any change should be made in the contract of insurance that they have with that company.

MR. JOLLIFFE: And get purely disinterested advice?

MR. PORTER: Well, they can go to their insurance counsel who are outside of those companies entirely. They can go to a lawyer, the most disinterested profession in the world.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. PORTER: As the hon. member (Mr. Jolliffe) will agree, and the hon. member for York West (Mr. Millard) will agree when he is called to the bar, which I will be prepared to recommend at any moment.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: That is a very doubtful compliment.

AN hon. MEMBER: Which bar?

MR. DOWLING: How many bars do you frequent?

MR. PORTER: We would welcome it.

Hon. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): That would be the second one from West York.

MR. PORTER: So that there are many places where a person can go to get independent advice on his insurance position.

MR. SALSBERG: Can he go to the Insurance Department of the province.

MR. PORTER: Any time, any time. And I can assure the hon. member for St.Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) that if he is not satisfied with all the advice that is open to him all over the world in so many offices and so many boards, that my door is always open to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg).

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: That would be the last resort.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. PORTER: Well now, I was going to say--

MR. SALSBERG: You are asking for it.

MR. PORTER: Well, I was going to say that the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg), for once, had the better of the argument. But it does not follow, as the hon. member (Mr. Millard) has argued, that just because there are a great many lapses of policies and that the figures look impressive as to the number of policies that have been surrendered or lapsed, it does not follow that those lapses have come about as a result of this section in the Act. Many of these surrenders of policies resulted in the company paying out substantial sums of money that have been built up---equities in the policies. In many cases, surrenders of policies have come about for the purpose of providing ready money or funds to the person who needed it at the time, and it does not represent any misinformation or anything else on anybody's part.

(Take H follows)

But, if we were to allow this amendment to go through, then any person who was approached by an agent of some competing company induced to change his policy, even though it was of great disadvantage to himself, he may, himself, not have been able to understand that entirely as a result of the eloquence of the agent involved, he would have to prove that there was some misrepresentation or fraud on the part of the agent before there would be any recourse. It is very difficult for an ordinary person to do that. These conversations are, naturally, verbal.

MR. HILLARD: It is not the policyholder who has to prove that. It is the insurance companies which undertake to discipline these insurance agents.

MR. PORTER: Yes; but who could possibly prove whether there was misrepresentation? Who else could prove it? Who else could prove what was said? Under your amendment somebody would have to prove, in order to show that there was an offence, that that agent went in and made a false statement, an untrue statement. These agents are generally careful not to do that. Somebody would have to prove that a definitely false statement was made to induce a person to change the policy from one company to some other. That is a very difficult thing to do because people, in listening to conversations of this kind, cannot remember the exact words used. It is sometimes very difficult to prove anything of that type.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Does that not apply to the present Act?

MR. PORTER: The present Act may have its defects. This Act was designed to deal with what appeared to be a

need. The question is are we going to deal with it the way it is now, or are we going to let curselves get into the position in which we may be jumping from the frying pan into the fire and towards worse evils. It has worked out very well. The underwriters are in favour of it.

MR. JOLLIFFE: They would be.

MR. PORTER: You would think they would be the ones who would want it so they could --

MR. JOLLIFFE: They do not believe in competition; they only say they do.

MR. PORTER: Now that the hon. members over there have switched, I think perhaps I may have said enough.

MR. JOLLIFFE: We only drew attention to the consistent hypocrisy of free enterprise in this regard.

MR. PORTER: The hon. member for York West (Mr. Millard), in introducing this Bill, based it on the ground that this was a move in the direction of free enterprise and he with his whole heart and soul was adopting it.

MR. JOLLIFFE: He said nothing of the sort.

AN hon. MEMBER: He was just dressing it up for you.

MR. MILLARD: Mr. Speaker, I would like to reply. It will only take me but a moment or two.

I would like to say that I think the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) got completely off the beam on this matter. What I said was that if free enterprise is going to be free enterprise let it be free and not put unnecessary obstruction on the factor of competition.

I would like to put on record, in answer to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) the balance, or part of the balance of this article which appeared in The Toronto Daily

Star, dated October 9, 1948, Ottawa:

> "A government blue book on life insurance operations in Canada in 1947 today showed that the 60 life insurance companies licensed in Canada had a generally prosperous year, writing $1,453,186,347.00 worth of new business, more than ever before, while enjoying a continued low mortality rate.
>
> "But it also revealed an enormous increase in the amount of life insurance which policyholders surrendered or allowed to lapse, thereby deriving only a fraction of the intended benefit, or none at all, from the money they paid out in premiums."

Further in the article it is said:

> "Critics say the present system puts too much emphasis on 'production' of new insurance and too little on the real needs of the prospective buyer. The salesman's income and advancement depend primarily on the new business he can get. The buyer, in many instances, is unable or disinclined to weigh relative merits of the numerous types of policies, and relies chiefly on the salesman's advice. Consequently he often gets loaded down with a fancy, expensive variety of life insurance which affords the salesman high commission but which does not suit the buyer's income or requirements."

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I might as well confess to the

hon. members of the House that I expected little sympathy or support from the government side of the House because I have never yet found them to be on the side of the people. That is what I am talking about here today; I am talking about people who have had an unfortunate experience and lost considerable sums of money because of the present restrictive nature of this particular clause in The Insurance Act. All I am doing here today is testing the government to see whether or not they are prepared to put into the Act exactly what is in the Act in Nova Scotia and to give the people not only protection against unscrupulous salesmen but to give them protection with respect to the policies which they now hold and which they might continue to hold if they could convert them to a type of insurance which would better suit their needs and their pocketbooks at the time. We never know at what time we might come into a period resembling the unfortunate depression days of the 1930's, at which time literally hundreds of thousands of people in the province and throughout this country lost most, if not all, of their equity and money they had invested in insurance policies.

I say in answer to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) that the present Act, if the amendment were accepted, would be just as much protection in respect of this idea of twisting or trying to sell new policies in order to get new commissions and it would also protect the people against the great losses, the great drain which has been sustained by people who have been forced, due to circumstances in many cases beyond their control to let lapse or to surrender their policies without having the protection which they wanted at the very time they needed it most.

So, Mr. Speaker, I had little hope that the government would accept the amendment but I still feel that it would be very beneficial and would overcome some of the difficulties which the Superintendent of Insurance for Canada points out in his reports from year to year.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 8.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 8; second reading, Bill No. 64, An Act to amend The Public Schools Act. Mr. MacLeod.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 64, An Act to amend the Public Schools Act.

Mr. Speaker, I think that most hon. members of the House are aware that this Bill has been before us on a number of occasions. I would have thought by this time that the government would have recognized the virtue in this very simple, little Act and have brought forward, perhaps, a broader measure of this type of its own.

Mr. Speaker, when I first introduced this Bill a number of years ago there was widespread discussion throughout the province on the subject of milk for school children. It will be recalled that this government appointed a Royal Commission some years back to look into the whole question of milk and milk consumption. Among other things considered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Wells was the question of instituting

a program of free milk for Ontario's school children.

I may say, Mr. Speaker, that one of the most eloquent representations made to the Commission on that subject was made by a gentleman who called himself the public advocate, namely, the former member for St. Patrick, Mr. Kelso Roberts, who later contested the leadership of the Progressive-Conservative Party. Following his representations to the Hon. Mr. Justice Wells, the former member for St. Patrick made a very able speech in this House on the subject and gave us a pretty clear idea of what the cost would be. I think the cost at that time was somewhere in the vicinity of $4,000,000. to provide a half pint of milk, I believe it was, for every school child in the Province of Ontario. That would have seemed to be a very sensible investment to make in health, but nothing was done about it. Since then, of course, the price of milk has gone up and I think it is generally recognized that the consumption of milk has gone down, especially in the cities.

I have before me, Mr. Speaker, a clipping from the Toronto Daily Star of November 14, 1950 reporting a very interesting radio address delivered by the hon. member for High Park (Mr. Temple), who pointed out that in 1946, for instance, the average weekly consumption of milk per person in this city of Toronto was 16 glasses but in 1949 it had dropped to 11½ glasses. I would think that there has been a further substantial drop since then as a result of the increase in the price of milk.

Hon. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Does that apply to all liquids and foodstuffs?

MR. MacLEOD: I beg your pardon?

MR. DUNBAR: Does that argument apply to all liquids and all foodstuffs, that if the price goes up the consumption goes down?

MR. MacLEOD: I do not consume as many of the fifferent varieties of liquids as you do, so I can only speak on the liquid with which I am familiar.

(Take I follows)

and I will say that in our own case, we are buying less milk than we used to buy, when the price of milk was low, and I have no doubt that tens of thousands of families in this Province, with children, are buying less milk than was the case some years ago.

Mr. Speaker, I think the time is long past for the government of Ontario to take some action on this question. It is true that the matter was dealt with by the Hope Commission. I have not read this section of the Report, but I believe they took a rather dim view of the proposed programme of free milk for school children. All I have to say on that is that the Hope Commission milked the Treasury of Ontario for six years and perhaps it is not so surprising that they should be surfeited with milk. They did not have very much enthusiasm for the very sound proposal which has been advanced by myself and others, that free milk for school children should be brought into all the school of Ontario, and not, as at the present time, the system of providing milk in a few schools for so-called "needy children", and thereby humiliating those children in the eyes of the other children of the public schools.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MISS MACPHAIL: I want to pay a tribute, if I may, to the former hon. Prime Minister of this Province (Mr. Drew), because when he spoke in this House he agreed that anything we did on this line should be for the children in the public schools, and should not be confined simply to the needy children.

Of course, Mr. Speaker,-- and I will be through in a moment -- I am not permitted as a private member sitting in opposition to bring in the type of milk Bill which would meet all the requirements of the situation. Apparently the Government is not convinced that free milk for school children is a sound proposal; they are not prepared to spend $4,000,000 by way of an investment in the health of the children of the province of Ontario. So my Bill would get at the problem in another way, and that would be to so amend The Public School Act, that any Board of Education in the province, if it so desired, could make milk available to the children in the schools under its jurisdiction. It is purely permissive legislation. I am sure in some municipalities, at any rate, it would be taken advantage of. I am sure, too, if the province of Ontario were willing to share the cost with all the School Boards throughout the province, the School Boards would be willing to take this up on an even fifty-fifty basis. Mr. Speaker, I think we have to recognize that the cost of living is going up, and up, and up, and with less and less money in the pay envelope of the working people of this province, there is going to be a still sharper decline in the consumption of milk. I think it is at this juncture that the government must intervene to prevent anything happening to our children, which would under-mine their health, and produce a situation in which thousands of children in this province may be suffering from malnutrition. I think providing one-half a pint of milk per day for the children in the public schools would help the children in addition to

saving the parents some money.

I wonder if the hon. members of this House have noticed a new phenomenon on this Continent, in this province, and even in this building where every morning around ten o'clock a vast majority of the employees in this building are down in the restaurant having a cup of coffee, or a glass of milk. There are hundreds of them there at that time. Incidentally, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that something must be done to provide accommodations for the people who work in this building who have to drink their coffee, or their tea or their milk, and eat their doughnuts, out in the hall, because there is no room in that little lunch room.

To come back to the point I was making, the people who work in our offices find it necessary to slip out for a little bit of a stimulant in the mornings. It is a good idea. I am sure they do better work. By the same token, Mr. Speaker, I think it would be a good idea if at midday or at some time in the afternoon, it was made possible for all the children to avail themselves of a glass of milk, or chocolate milk, which would make them stronger, and better able to concentrate on the type of education which is being provided by my friend the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter).

And may I say, in taking my seat, that I was very glad to see him in such an animated state this afternoon.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MacLEOD: Oh yes. The hon. Minister (Mr.Porter) looked --

MR. PORTER: That is all irrelevant.

MR. MacLEOD: He usually looks like a figure from the Ming Dynasty. Today he really came to life. What about coming to life for the second time, and agreeing to accept this Bill?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MISS MACPHAIL:(York East): Mr. Speaker, I would like to support the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr.MacLeod). This is permissive legislation. In the country, where they have lots of milk at home, they perhaps do not need it so much in the schools, but in the city schools, they really need it. I am not concerned with the cost. I notice that money can be found for all the things which the government wants to do, so we could put that aside, whether it is $4,000,000 or whatever it is.

Milk is good for anybody, children or adults, and it is good for anyone to have a break in the mornings, or the afternoons, or both, and take a little bit of nourishment, particularly of milk, which is a very good food.

I know when we listen to the debates here by the hour, we feel the necessity of going out and having a cup of tea or milk or something --

MR. PORTER: Or a cup of coffee?

MISS MACPHAIL: I do not like coffee, so I will stick to milk. I think it is good. You will be able then to come back into the Chamber and attempt to assess what the hon. members are saying here.

I would feel that the children are better able to study after they have had a glass of milk, which, as I say, is a very good food.

I noticed in the paper not so long ago a statement by Dr. McHenry, a nutritionist in Toronto, which sounded as though he was sort of against milk, but in favour of orange juice and castor oil -- oh, no, not castor oil, but cod liver oil. I do not think the children would be too enthusiastic about the cod liver oil. I am sure they would sooner have a glass of good milk.

I am not too much impressed by Dr.McHenry. I do not know him at all, but I do know that doctors "go off the track" at times,. The hon. members will recall that at one time that if anybody had a stomach ache, it was diagnosed as appendicitis. That has sort of died out now. We have various other diseases with pain in stomach but such is not now so often appendicitis.

I can also remember when a Mother could hardly pick up her child, or she would do it a lot of damage, but now they pick them up and swing them back and forth, and all the relatives can come in and pick up the baby. Doctors say that the baby "needs love and affection". So the changes have been brought about, and we find that doctors do sometimes reverse themselves. Dr. McHenry may be quite right! I do not know. I am not sure that he knows. But I am sure that milk is good for children, and I am sure also that in the biggest cities the children do not get enough milk. We do not need to know anymore. It is true that the farm children perhaps do get enough milk. No doubt the dairy farmers would be very glad to have the city children drink more milk, as there could not then be surplus milk coming to the cities, for which the farmers are paid a low price.

I very warmly support the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) in regard to this Bill providing for the giving of milk to children in the schools.

I think Great Britain has done a great deal in this respect. I listened to Mrs. Kate Aitken -- who, by no stretch of the imagination, could be called a supporter of the British Government, state in a broadcast -- and state also that she might get into trouble for saying it -- that she found the children of Britain better in appearance, their cheeks were more rosy, and it was a delight to see the children, and notice the apparent change which had come about, and she attributed it, to some extent, to the health measures which are now largely practised in Britain, including milk in school.

I think this is something which all of us in our hearts are willing to support.

The government may not see it, and it may not carry. In fact I have a suspicion that the government will not carry it, but I do not think anybody has any real grounds for voting against milk for school children in the cities. In regard to the price of milk, it should be higher to take care of the farmers who produce it. I was on a farm last Sunday, ahd the farmer told me his is losing money on every 100 pounds of milk he produces, because the cost of feeding the milch cows has risen so much higher and faster than the price of milk. So providing each child with milk daily, would help not only the children but the dairy farmers who produce it. My first allegiance was to the farmers and I will not forget to consider how they may be benefitted.

MR. NIXON: Mr. Chairman, as one who has been a very enthusiastic advocate of milk and milking -- even to milking a little out of the lands and forests, I would like to direct a few remarks to you on this Bill.

If I might be permitted to refer to my own personal experiences, there certainly was never any shortage of milk on the farm on which my good wife and I raised four children, and when they were going to school they certainly had all the milk they could drink in the mornings, and I know that their Mother considered it so important they have milk at noon, that they had to carry a heavy thermos bottle of milk to school with them, and they had to walk two and one-half miles both to the public school and the continuation school, and it was impossible to get a warm lunch for them.

(TAKE "J" FOLLOWS)

But, at least they did have milk and all that they could drink of it and while I do not want to boast I can certainly say that their physical development shows the benefit of the care that was taken in that regard. I do know that for years she fought with the local school board to try to get them to provide milk for all the children that had to stay at school and all the country children did have to stay at school for their noon lunches.

Now, I want to support this Bill, I supported it in years past when it came up. I do not know why the good government of which I was a member did not take adequate measures at that time to provide for this but we are always moving forward and making progress.

MR. MacLEOD: Especially under this government.

MR. NIXON: And some things that were overlooked in those days we surely can give favourable consideration today. The hon. member who introduced the Bill made some reference to the Hope report and what it had to say on it. Now, in this connection I was rather surprised by the attitude taken by those members of the Hope Commission that did sign this part of the report absolutely contrary, I believe, to the recommendations of the Justice Wells Commission because in this they say:

"We recommend

(a) that in our schools greater emphasis be placed on the study of nutrition;

(b) that expenditures by local authorities for expendable supplies for meals or supplementary feeding in schools be not recognized as part of

approved cost of operating for legislative grant purposes;

(c) that, where it is necessary for lunches to be eaten in school, school authorities provide adequate accommodation, facilities and supervision.

(d) that any provisions made by a local education authority for meals or supplementary feeding be, wherever feasible, under the direct supervision of a qualified nutritionist."

But in this one recommendation they go out of their way to say emphatically:

"We recommend:

(a) that in our schools greater emphasis be placed on the study of nutrition;

(b) that expenditures by local education authorities for expendable supplies for meals or supplementary feeding in schools be not recognized as part of approved cost of operating for legislative grant purposes."

Certainly I would have expected that a Commission such as they were would have made exactly the opposite recommendation, that is certainly one of their recommendations with which I am not in accord. However, I do feel and very strongly believe that it would be to the benefit of the children in the schools and certainly for the betterment of our future citizens in their physical development if some measure could be taken to provide milk for those who have to take their noon lunches at school and could be

made available to all children attending school. I think it would pay handsome dividends to this province indeed.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, this is not a matter that I can treat with the levity which I have been accused of in connection with the Bill introduced by the hon. member for York West (Mr. Millard).

MR. MILLARD: Is that what you call it, levity?

MR. PORTER: Well, I thought it was, they laughed quite a bit, much to my surprise. I must say I seldom get such a response as when I was taking a crack at you, it did not seem to go down too badly for a few minutes. Now, this Bill is of a somewhat different nature.

MR. MILLARD: I thought there should be an amusement tax on it.

MR. PORTER: Well, no, we are reducing that. There is no doubt about this and I think we have to agree that milk is important in the diet of children and perhaps many parents would be much better off if they stuck to the good, frugal diet that the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) says he adheres to all the time. This Bill, of course, is designed to give to school Boards the right to distribute milk presumably free of cost to the children of the school.

MR. MacLEOD: If they so desire.

MR. PORTER: Now,we are faced with this, at the present time. The school boards, of course, have expenses and budgets which municipal councils claim are uncontrollable to a large extent and we hear from the

opposite side of the House again and again the desperate plight that municipalities are in or they say they are in as to their finances and we hear from hon. members -- not from the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), directly but from one of his supporters who goes around the country, that this government is spending too much money and that everybody is getting into very bad shape because of the money they spend. Of course, it is the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) who supports any measure in this House that results in the spending of money on somebody or other, and what is he going to do about it? I do not know, but I think, Mr. Speaker, that this is not just a question of the money involved, it is a question of sound policy under present conditions and a great deal of thought has been put on this problem by various experts who have worked on it and the matter has come up in the city of Toronto on a number of occasions and Dr. Goldring, the Director of Education for the Board of Education for Toronto has enquired into the matter and he wrote to the Professor of Nutrition whom the hon. member for York East does not like---

MISS A MACPHAIL (York East): I do not even know him, I do not know whether I like him or not.

MR. PORTER: I thought you said you did not like him.

MR. JOLLIFFE: She did not.

MR. PORTER: I am mistaken then, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) is right, I am entirely mistaken. I am sure, however, that the hon. member for East York (Miss Macphail) gave the impression, at least

I got the impression, that her opinion and that of the Professor certainly were at odds, that she did not think much of his opinion.

MISS MACPHAIL: Sometimes you like people with whom you do not agree. You see, I like some of your hon. members.

MR. PORTER: Thank you.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. PORTER: Well, I hope that is inclusive. The Professor of Nutrition wrote a letter in answer to Dr. Goldring's request which I think is significant in view of the importance of this subject which we fully recognize on this side of the House; it is not something that we can belittle or turn down lightly; it is something that we should consider and continue to give consideration to. This is the opinion of the Professor of Nutrition.

MR. SALSBERG: When did he express it?

MR. PORTER: On the 20th of October, 1950.

MR. SALSBERG: What argument did you use against the Bill last year before he had that?

MR. PORTER: Never mind last year. And now, I have left my reading glasses at home but I will read this letter:

> "This is in response to your letter of the 13th regarding the possible provision of milk, fruit juices and cod liver oil to pupils in schools as part of the health teaching. The statements expressed below are intended to review arguments for and

against the proposal and I shall express my opinions. It should be noted that this letter is written for your information but that it may be quoted to the Board of Education as an expression of my considered opinion. I would prefer to have the letter quoted in its entirey, if such use is made of it.

Surveys made on school children in the Toronto area have indicated that a considerable percentage consume inadequate amounts of milk, of fruit juices, and of sources of vitamin D. Such a situation is not peculiar to Toronto but has been observed in every Canadian province. We regard low consumption of milk, of fruit juices, and of vitamin D, as undesirable for growing children. The prevalence of such a situation was the reason why these foods are being stressed in the educational program of the Ontario Inter-departmental Nutrition Committee.

All of the surveys have indicated that the main reason for inadequate use of the three foods is ignorance and that the economic factor is of less importance than has been frequently assumed. Adequate amounts of the three foods for a public school child can be obtained for about two-thirds of the government allowance for the child. A study in Orde Street School last winter

showed that the children who used small amounts of milk spent twice as much money for candy and soft drinks as did the children who consumed milk liberally. At the present time any food which has not doubled in price since 1939 is relatively cheap. On that basis, milk, oranges and bread should be regarded as cheap under present circumstances. Adequate amounts of the foods needed by children for health can be purchased in Toronto for less money than is required for the purchase of some of the foods unwisely supplied to children. Mothers could save money by purchasing healthful foods.

It could be said that children learn by doing and that the provision of the stated foods could make health teaching more effective. It is my opinion that such might be the case to a limited extent but that such an advantage would not accrue to many children and also that it would be offset by undesirable results. Our study in Orde Street School last winter showed that 40 per cent of the children in the health classes were consuming less than one-half pint of milk a day at school and at home despite the availability gratis of a pint of milk a day in school. It has been observed frequently that the provision of food, or supplements like milk, in school causes many parents to become more

careless in the feeding of the children at home because they feel that the child is being looked after at school.

On the basis of considerable experience I am convinced that the provision of foods in school will not solve our nutritional problems, that they cause undesirable results in augmenting carelessness at home, that they cause an unnecessary burden to the teaching staff, and unnecessary expense to the tax payer. Canadian children under present economic conditions and with the assistance of the government allowance can be fed adequately at home. I would recommend against the general provision of the three mentioned foods to children in Toronto Public Schools. I would advise that our educational efforts to ensure that children are fed properly be intensified. I am convinced that the splendid cooperation shown by yourself and by the members of your staff with the efforts of the Ontario Interdepartmental Nutrition Committee and of the Toronto Nutrition Committee will have definitely beneficial effects in Toronto and will have a better result over a lengthy period than would the provision of special foods in schools."

Now, Mr. Speaker, that is the opinion of one of the leading, if not the leading authority on nutrition in our universities. Now, I do not say I am able to decide

myself whether that is entirely right or entirely wrong; it may be to some extent right and it may be that it is to some extent,mistaken; it may have some defects in the reasoning but this is a matter which I do not think we are prepared to take up at the moment, not even to look into the provision to school boards of the power to spend money. Of course, school boards do not have to collect that money; it is an extra burden on the municipalities; if permission should go to anybody it should be the Municipal Council but that is not what the hon. member suggests. However, it would be loading the school boards with a power which might involve a very great deal of unnecessary expense. Now, I think we should continue some of the experiments that have been tried and which have left some doubt in the minds of those who carried them out as to the benefit of a scheme of this kind and the matter should be continued under consideration and no doubt dealt with from time to time.

I would move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that Bill No. 64 be not now read a second time but be read again this day six months hence.

(TAKE "K" FOLLOWS)

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 7.

THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE, Seventh Order, second reading of Bill No. 62, "An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act", Mr. MacLeod.

MR. A.A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that it is a quarter to six, surely you are not going to railroad --

MR. SALSBERG: How about a vote on the other Bill?

MR. MACLEOD -- this matter. This is a very important Bill and I have no doubt a number of hon. members of the House will want to speak on it, and I intend to speak on it at somewhat greater length than the Bill we have just disposed of.

MR. FROST: All right, Mr. Speaker. Call Order No. 16.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixteenth Order, resuming the adjourned debate on second reading of Bill No. 107, An Act to amend The Workmen's Comepnsation Act", Mr. Dowling.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 11.

THE INSURANCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eleventh Order, second reading of Bill No. 87, "An Act to amend the Insurance Act", Mr. Millard.

Amendment negatived.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 8.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighth Order, second reading of Bill No. 64, "An Act to amend The Public Schools Act", Mr. MacLeod.

Motion agreed to on division.

AYES	44
NAYES	32

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 5:55 of the clock p.m.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

———•———

Hon- (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker

———•———

Volume XXVI

THURSDAY, MARCH 8th, 1951

———•———

And the House having met.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: I assure the hon. members I never thought I would have occasion to make the announcement that "I spy strangers" in the House.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: I might call on the Sergeant-at-Arms to offer to have the "strangers" identified or to have them removed.

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): We are Northern "strangers".

MR. SPEAKER: I am afraid we have an invasion of "strangers" this afternoon; and, in case the hon. members are not able to identify them, I may assure you they all entitled to their seats. We are very happy to have them present.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting Reports by Committees.

MR. B.L. CATHCART (Lambton West): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the Sixth and Final Report of the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, and move its adoption.

CLERK ASSISTANT:

"To the Honourable

The Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

Honourable Members:

Your Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills begs leave to present the following as its Sixth and Final Report:-

Your Committee begs to report the following Bill without amendment:-

Bill No. 31 - An Act respecting Victoria University.

Your Committee begs to report the following Bills with certain amendments:-

Bill No. 23 - An Act respecting the Township of East York.

Bill No. 27 - An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Your Committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill No. 31, An Act respecting Victoria University.

Your Committee would recommend that the following Bills be not reported, the petitioners having requested that they be withdrawn and Your Committee would further recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted.

Bill No. 17 - An Act to incorporate The Hamilton Foundation.

Bill No. 30 - An Act to incorporate The Town of Malton.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

TORONTO March 8th,1951.

(signed) BRYAN CATHCART

Chairman "

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that the reports of the following Boards and Commissions as presented to the House during the present Session be referred to the Standing Committee on Government Commissions for consideration:

1. Report of the Liquor Control Board, Sessional Paper No. 7.
2. Report of the Niagara Parks Commission, Sessional Paper No. 10.
3. Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Sessional Paper No. 14.
4. Report of the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission, Sessional Paper No. 37.
5. Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Sessional Paper No. 36.

That ought to give the Committee enough to do.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that the report of the Department of Lands and Forests presented to the House on February 7th, 1951, Sessional Paper No. 15, be referred to the Standing Committee on Lands and Forests for consideration.

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Jurors Act" and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): This Bill has already had first reading.

MR. PORTER: Somebody did some guessing.

The purpose of this Bill is to provide for a system of mixed juries in Ontario so that women will be qualified to serve on juries as well as men. The question of broadening jurors qualifications to include women has been considered on previous occasions. Indeed, the whole question of the status of women has been dealth with by legislation at various times. The Municipal Amendment Act, 1884, provided for the right of widows and unmarried women to vote at municipal elections. By the Women's Municipal Franchise Act, 1917, all women were granted the same right to vote at municipal elections as is possessed by men. By the Ontario Franchise Act of 1917 women were given the right to vote to assembly. This Act has had a very salutory effect upon public affairs in this Province. Women have taken a prominent and active part in politics and although few, so far, have sought election, nevertheless, the views of women electors have broadly and constructively influenced government policies. The work of women on municipal councils and school boards has been particularly significant.

In 1941 a Select Committee of the Legislature was appointed to inquire into the administration of justice. One of the questions considered by this Committee was that of women jurors. The report of that Committee referred to the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, 1919, which was passed in England. That, apparently, was the last measure necessary in Great Britain to render women equal to men in all aspects of the law.

The report continues as follows:

"In this province, in view of the passing of The Married Women's Property Act, the granting of the franchise to women, and the general tendency in all legislation to place women on the same footing as men, it is difficult to understand why women have not been made eligible to serve upon juries. Since women are recognized as being able to hold property, transact business, engage in professions and callings, and generally conduct themselves in the professional, commercial and industrial life of the province in the same manner as men, it would be unreasonable to argue that they lack the qualifications essential to a good juryman. In short, as women are regarded by most laws of the province relating to civil rights and the holding of property as citizens, they should have all the rights and duties of citizens. There is just as much reason why they should be required to attend courts and act as jurors on the trials of civil and criminal matters as men, and similarly there is just as much reason

why they should claim and be granted the right to perform this service, which is an essential part of the administration of justice, as men."

The Committee therefore recommended:

1. That a system of mixed juries be adopted in Ontario so that women may be qualified to serve on juries the same as men; and

2. That in the legislation establishing such a system provisions similar to those in the English statute be included to ensure that the proportion of women on any jury would not be either unreasonably large or unreasonably small; to provide for exempting and excusing women from jury service in certain circumatances; and to prevent a husband and wife being included on the same jury.

This Committee consisted of members of both political parties represented in the Legislature at that time. The Committee comprised the Honourable G.D. Conant, K.C., Attorney-General of Ontario, as Chairman; the Honourable Paul Leduc, K.C., Ian T. Strachan, K.C., Richard D. Arnott, K.C., and none other than the hon. Leslie M. Frost, K.C., the Prime Minister of the Province, the only survivor of this group of emancipation.

The recommendations of the Committee were unanimous.

MR. E. PARK (Dovercourt): The "emancipation" is a bit late, if I may say so.

MR. PORTER: All right.

The recommendations of the Committee were unanimous

at that time.

At the present time British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan have provided for women jurors and the system has worked in these Provinces without difficulty. In 41 States of the United States of America women are eligible to serve on juries.

This Bill provides for special exemptions from jury duty of women who are members of religious orders living in convents and other religious communities, registered nurses and the wives and husbands of judges, magistrates, sheriffs, coroners, jailors, keepers of houses of correction or lock-ups, sheriffs' officers and constables, police officers and constables, barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court actually practising, students-at-law and the officers of any court of justice.

The Bill also provides a procedure whereby any woman who is served with a jury summons may obtain exemption from such service. It is considered important during the first stages, at least, of the application of this proposed legislation that a wide sphere of exemption be allowed. It is perfectly obvious in the case, for instance, of housewives who might find it extremely inconvenient, if not impossible, to serve on juries.

The Bill increases the maximum number of jurors a judge may direct to be returned by 25% over the present figures. This will provide for cases where women take advantage of the provisions permitting them to become exempt by notifying the Sheriff.

The Bill also provides that a husband and his wife

must not be selected on the same jury panel.

It is further provided that a judge may direct in any civil case that the jury shall be composed of men only or of women only and also permits a judge to excuse a woman from jury service in any civil or criminal case by reason of the nature of the evidence to be given or the issues to be tried.

Women have approached public affairs in all its aspects with a high regard for moral values and a profound and intelligent interest in social problems. This Government anticipates that the same contribution will be made to the administration of justice through the jury system by the inclusion of women upon juries. There is no doubt whatever that the application of the experience and common sense and sound judgment of women in deciding disputes in the law courts will result in a great advance in the general conduct of justice in all its branches. It should bring to bear upon the problems of crime the valuable experience and outlook that women have displayed in their varied public activities and interests.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Hon. C. DALEY (Minister of Labor): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Goodfellow, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to Ensure Fair Remuneration to Female Employees", and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. DALEY: In looking around the House today, Mr. Speaker, I was reminded of that phrase which was very old when said: "Who are these characters who have come among us?".

I was thinking I can almost feel what would happen to a poor little deer in our forests if it bumped face to face into one of these chaps. One would not need to have a gun - the poor little thing would be scared to death.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Save the bounty.

MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker, I am going to impose upon your tolerance and indulgence this afternoon in presenting this Bill because I feel it is certainly breaking new ground, - - -

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Is the hon. Minister of Labor goirg to make a speech about it?

MR. DALEY: - - -in this Canada of ours. I would like to have sufficient time to bring out the thoughts I have on this matter.

I think it can be recalled when this type of legislation, presumably under a different name, has been introduced here from time to time, the records will disclose I indicated I would certainly examine into the matter and give it very careful consideration. I have, I believe, completed such examination and I am now submitting this Bill to deal with this matter.

I have here a statement from the Women's Bureau, Frieda S. Miller, Director, May 1, 1950, re The Movement for Equal Pay Legislation in the United States. I would like to read some of the paragraphs contained in this folder.

" A review of the United States experience shows that the movement to establish equal pay for women is not a temporary war-inspired expedient but a sound wage policy, established in some measure for many years, and with a growing body of support behind it. That support comes from a variety of sources -- workers, employers, and the public -- and has taken the form of both law and practice. A brief summary of U.S. history in this field will furnish a useful background for understanding the current importance of the equal pay principle and its growing impact on wage practices which discriminate against women on the basis of sex.

Public attention in the United States was sharply focused on equal pay for women during World War I when the War Labor Board, in wage disputes coming before it, enforced the policy of "no wage discrimination against women on the grounds of sex." During this period, when women in great numbers had flocked into emergency war industries, the policy of equal pay developed such a strong impetus as to carry over to some extent into the post-war period. Two States gave equal pay the force of law in 1919 and the Federal Government in 1923 adopted it for its own employees.

" Even greater gains in equal pay for women came during World War II. War industries, confronted with the influx of women into jobs previously held by men, instituted equal pay on a widespread basis. In 1943, a Women's Bureau survey of 208 plants engaged in war production in 39 States and employing over 2 million factory workers, showed that 89 percent of such plants were paying women the same rates as men on the same jobs. Other studies indicated a similar situation. Many international unions incorporated equal-pay clauses intheir contracts, and otherwise pressed the issue. The War Labor Board ordered equal pay in dispute cases affecting thousands of women and also permitted employers voluntarily to equalize rates between men and women on similar operations. Old-line Federal agencies reaffirmed their support of equal pay, and four more States passed equal-pay laws. Again the impetus given the equal pay principle during the second world war has carried over and given added support."

I am not reading the entire brochure here, but I am picking out things which I think are worthy of being brought to the attention of the House.

(TAKE "B" FOLLOWS)

" Throughout the United States 12 States and Alaska now have equal pay laws. The New York and Connecticut laws prohibit sex wage discrimination against either sex; laws in the other 10 States prohibit employers from maintaining wage differentials against women, based on sex. The Michigan (1919) and Illinois (1944) laws apply to manufacturing only. The Montana (1919), Alaska (1949), California (1949), Connecticut (1949) and Maine (1949) laws apply to all public and private employment; the Washington (1943) and the Pennsylvania law (1947) apply to all private employment; the New York (1944) and Massachusetts (1945) laws apply to all private employment other than domestic service, farm work, and employees of specified types of non-profit-making organizatiohs; and the Rhode Island law (1946) applies to all private employment except domestic service and non-profit-making organizations. The New Hampshire law (1947) applies to all private employment except domestic and agricultural servicek temporary or seasonal employment in specified types of non-profit organizations.

The practice of equal pay for women

is essential to a healthy economy because it protects wage levels of all workers and thereby sustains consumer purchasing power. This fact is better understood by consideration of the results of wage discrimination against women - that is, unequal pay - a situation that bears a close analogy to the principle of Gresham's law - that bad money drives out good. It is an axiom of wage theory that when large numbers of workers can be hired at lower rates of pay than those prevailing at any given time, the competition of such persons for jobs results either in the displacement of the higher paid workers or in the acceptance by them of lower rates. Over a period of time this pressure tends to depress all wage levels, and unless this normal course is averted by direct action, it results eventually in lower levels of earnings for all, with a resulting reduction in purchasing power, and in standards of living.

Another consideration in this connection is that women's earnings are an important factor in maintaining consumer purchasing power. Actually, women's earnings often are a substantial part of the resources of the family and affect

what it can buy and what standard of living it can maintain. Consequently, equal pay for women is an important aid to maintaining consumer purchasing power.

In addition to its beneficial effect in maintaining consumer purchasing power, the establishment of equal pay for women would result in greater flexibility in the labor force. In a highly industrialized economy, with its advances into new processes and demand for skilled labor, the ability to draw upon a broadly trained, skilled labor force is essential to economical expansion of production. If women could be assured of the rate for the job, without prejudice because of sex, they would equip themselves more readily with the necessary skills, and would thus be prepared to contribute fully to maximum labor force efficiency and flexibility."

Now, Mr. Speaker, this principle has been accepted by the United Nations Organization, by the Canadian government at the International Labour Organization convention of the labour government of the United Kingdom accepted this principle but for reasons which appear to be administrative have not adopted it. The Right Honourable Hugh Dalton, who was at the time of this writing Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom announced that while he concurred in the justice

of the claim it was not a principle that the government could carry into general practice.

In my opinion, the principle as established in this Bill is accepted by almost everyone but has not been universally accepted because of the possible difficulties of administration. I do not believe, Mr. Speaker, that the difficulties envisaged, or anticipated in administration is a sufficient reason for this House not accepting what is considered to be a sound basic principle. I believe that "Old Man Ontario" wants this government to do the things that are fair and reasonable in the interests of the people and will not be satisfied with the statement that because a thing may be difficult to administer it should not be given the status of law.

I might say, too, Mr. Speaker, that this government has always been in the vanguard of good, sound administration. We have never hesitated to impose those things and do those things that we felt were in the interests of the people. I am satisfied we will have difficulties but I am also of the opinion that as far as administration goes with tolerance, reasonableness and good judgment, this vexatious question for years past can and will be removed.

The principle of this Bill is enunciated in subsection 1 of section 2 as follows:

> "No employer and no person acting on his behalf shall discriminate between his male and female employees by paying a female employee at a rate of pay less than

the rate of pay paid to a male employee employed by him for the same work done in the same establishment."

For the past two years or more, this subject has been under consideration by this Government. The Government has from time to time brought down legislation which has progressively provided for the reduction of discrimination in Ontario, and I think that all will agree the job has been well done. With this Bill the government has assured to female workers that a practical measure has now been adopted to see to it that they will receive fair treatment in respect of their wages.

A study has been made of the reports and recommendations of the International Labour Organization and of various commissions set up over the past fifty years in Great Britain to consider this matter.

There has been general agreement that for the same job of work, identical in all its factors, there should be no discrimination by an employer in respect of his male and female employees as to remuneration.

In all these factors, and there will be many factors in deciding what is equal pay for equal work or fair remuneration, which we chose to call this Bill, the question of seniority, ability, skill, experience, training, differ in duties or services performed whether regularly or occasionally; different in shift or time of day, hours of work, restriction or prohibition on lifting or moving objects in excess of a specified weight and other reasonable differential factors other than sex. That I have read from the California Act but I just

included that in my summary to indicate that there will be factors which will require a great deal of consideration and judgment in establishing this fair remuneration to female employees.

This principle has found partial application in Ontario through the medium of collective bargaining. Today, this government is asking the Legislature to raise this principle to a new dignity and, by legislation, confirm it effectively as part of the general law of the province of Ontario.

We have examined the legislation on the subject in the United States, and find that there are many variations in the principle of "no discrimination". New York state sets it out as follows:

> Sec. 199a. - "No employee shall, because of sex, be subjected to any discrimination in the rate of her or his pay. A differential in pay between employees, based on a factor or factors other than sex, shall not constitute discrimination within the meaning of this section."

In this Bill which I have just introduced, subsection 2 of section 2 provides as follows:

> A difference in the rate of pay between a female and a male employee based on any factor other than sex shall not constitute a failure to comply with this section.

A great deal of thought has been given to determine how this legislation may be administered most effectively

to ensure that complaints will be investigated and disposed of as quickly as possible. It has been decided to establish a branch of the Department of Labour to be known as The Fair Employment Practices Branch under a Director.

The procedure established under the Act will be as follows:

(1) The Director will receive written complaints;

(2) T he Director will have such complaints investigated by conciliation officers;

(3) If a conciliation officer reports that he has been unable to settle a dispute of this character he will report to the Director;

(4) Upon the recommendation of the Director, the Minister of Labour may appoint a commission of one or more members;

(5) The commission will call the parties together at a hearing and will make recommendations to the Director as to the course that ought to be followed;

(6) Then the Minister, on the recommendation of the Director, is empowered to issue whatever order he deems necessary to carry the recommendations of the commission into effect.

It is my feeling, as Minister of Labour, that the first steps in any procedure to investigate complaints can be taken most quickly and most effectively if all such complaints are channeled through one man. He can start the process going at once and assign the complaints to the conciliation officers for immediate investigation.

All of us will realize that with a province the size of Ontario we must have a flexible procedure to process all complaints without any great expense to both of the parties involved in a dispute under the Act. If we appoint a permanent Board with headquarters at Toronto, delay and expense may well result to all concerned. By appointing local commissions I think that we can keep pace with the work and provide for quick and thorough investigation and disposition of the complaint right in the locality where it has arisen.

You will note in the Bill when it is distributed that there are no limitations in its application to any type of employment nor to the number of employees that an employer has. Everyone is covered by the Act.

It is provided that the Act will come into force on the first day of January, 1952. It is our feeling that during the next few months employers at large in Ontario will have an opportunity of bringing their practices into line with the legislation in co-operation with their employees.

A provision has been put into the Bill that the Act will not affect a written contract of employment or a collective bargaining agreement made before March 1, 1951, but if the contract or agreement is in force on September 1, 1952, the Act will apply to it on that date.

It is my thought that in this legislation we have reached another milestone in the social and economic development of Ontario, and one which the people of this province at large will heartily endorse.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would simply say that this Bill establishes the principle that the rate be equal for the job, regardless of sex, if all the factors are equal, the Bill accepts the principle and outlines the method of administration.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to Promote Fair Employment Practices in Ontario", and the same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to, first reading of the Bill.

The Bill just introduced by the Minister of Labour "An Act to Insure Fair Remuneration for Female Employees" provides for the appointment of a Director of the Fair Employment Practices Branch of the Department of Labour, to be known as "Director". It is desirable to bring Bill 90 "The Fair Employment Practices Act of 1951" in line with this and, therefore, rather than make a large number of minor amendments it would seem better to move for the discharge of Bill 90 and introduce in its place a new Bill containing the amendments, which will avoid confusion and add to the convenience of the Members. The amendments which will be contained in the new Bill are principally as follows:

1. In Section 1 of B ill 90 "Board" means The Ontario Labour Relations Board. In the new Bill introduced today "Director" is substituted for "Board", and "Director" means Director of the Fair Employment Practices Branch of the Department of Labour. "Director" has been substituted throughout in the new Bill.

2. A new Section number 4 is introduced into the Act reading "No Trade Union shall exclude from membership or expel or suspend any person or member or discriminate against any person or member because of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin".

The Labour Relations Act of 1950 contains a provision against any collective bargaining agreement in its terms discriminating against any person on the above grounds, and it was felt that this provision met the situation. It would seem, however, better to add the above section because obvious difficulties are created where there are Union Shop Agreements.

3. In Bill number 90 it was provided that a Commissioner might be appointed. This is now altered to read "A commission of one or more persons".

Other than the above the Bill is essentially the same.

May I comment briefly on the Bill just introduced hon. (Mr. Porter)
by the/Attorney General/providing that women may serve on juries and the Act to which I have referred introduced by the Minister of Labour to insure fair remuneration for female employees, and also on the Fair Employment Practices of 1951 introduced by myself. This is indeed an historic day in Ontario. Some days ago, I referred to the fact that over thirty years ago the Hearst Administration introduced legislation to provide for votes for women and providing that women might sit in the Legislature and other Legislative bodies created by the Legislature. Today, we are writing a new page in our history. I noted in the Press this morning that one of the well-known women in the province said "It would seem the

the present government is writing a Bill of Rights for Women". Actually what is happening is that women are being given completely equal status and equal responsibility with men. This is altogether to the good.

In the Bill relating to pay for women we are following the principles of the United Nations which is both in the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Women's Rights. The Federal Government before the International Labour Organization recognized and admitted the principle, but felt that with the difficulties of administration that it might be better left to collective bargaining. We, however, have made an exhaustive study of this problem not only in the states of the American Union but the Report of the Royal Commission appointed by the Government of the United Kingdom, and we have come to the conclusion that this can be given effect to by the legislation which is now before the House. We have studied the legislation in some 14 states and I think the legislation introduced today follows very closely the principles of the New York legislation, which appeared to best suit our conditions here.

As regards to women serving on juries, this is a matter which I have long favoured, going back to the days of the Select Committee on Administration of Justice some dozen years ago. I believe that the opinions of women with their vast knowledge of human nature will bring a great addition to the administration of justice. After all, administration of justice is the cornerstone of democracy and at this time we are not only extending

to women justice in the matter of wages, but we are placing on them responsibilities equal with men in the administration of our laws.

I have already referred in the first Reading to B ill 90 to the policy in the matter of fair employment practices in Ontario by which it is contrary to public policy in Ontario to discriminate against men and women in respect of their employment because of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry and place of origin. Some of the Press of Ontario has said that this is a noble policy, and I think we all agree that it is.

I am proud indeed to be associated with an administration which places before the Legislature these historic statutes and the 23rd Legislature which will have the consideration of the legislation now placed before them, and upon their action will depend the course to be taken, and the statutory enactments to be placed upon our Statute books.

(TAKE "C" FOLLOWS)

MR. Speaker, I move -- as I have moved -- second reading of the Bill I introduced, and at the same time I move for the discharge of Bill No. 90, Order No. 14, "An Act to Permit Fair Employment Practices in Ontario".

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) moving second reading?

MR. FROST: No, first reading.

MR. JOLLIFFE: The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said he was moving second reading.

MR. FROST: I beg your pardon, Mr. Speaker. I move first reading of the Bill just introduced into the House, and move that order No. 14, Bill No. 90, be discharged and withdrawn.

Motion agreed to.

First reading of the Bill.

Bill No. 90 withdrawn.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, at this point I rise to a point of order. I do not like to interrupt the hon. Ministers while they are attempting to make speeches, or to be reading their speeches, but today there is no excuse, at first reading, for the reading of speeches.

The rule, as the hon. Ministers know, is that first reading is not the proper time for speeches; it is the proper time for explanation, which should be an explanation, and not a speech, and there is a very sound reason for that rule, the reason being that debate is not desired on first reading. The proper place for debate on the principle of the Bill is at second reading. Therefore, if the hon. Ministers presume on the courtesy of the House, and if the hon.

Ministers transgress on the indulgence of the House and make speeches on first reading, they are in effect denying the opportunity for debate.

I did not rise while the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) was speaking, because I realized there was a certain political effect to be gained from their speeches, and I would not wish to deprive them of that which they need so badly.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I say, Mr. Speaker, the practice should not continue, and notwithstanding the traditional courtesy and tolerance of the Opposition, the hon. Ministers should respect the rules of the House.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, when I first came to this House fourteen years ago, as I think the older hon. members opposite will agree, Bills were introduced very often with no explanation given at all. The practice of giving an explanation on first reading of the Bill is one which has grown up in this Legislature over the last half dozen years or so, and it has become more extended in recent years.

In the Ottawa House the practice is to give quite elaborate explanations on the introduction of Bills. Whether it is good practice or not, I am not prepared to say, but certainly it has become the practice here.

In connection with such Bills as those introduced today, involving very important principles, and of very great interest to the people, if the practice in the past of giving explanations and the reasons at the back of them is to be followed, I think the hon. members of this

House and the general public would be more interested in the reasons lying behind these matters.

I am quite prepared to discuss with the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe), and indeed with the Opposition group, the matter of making explanations on the introduction of Bills, and if it is felt by the hon. members of the House that we should be brought back to the practice of a dozen or more years ago, we are quite satisfied.

On the other hand, I do not know that there is anything to be gained by restricting the matter so much. I think perhaps it is not a bad practice to tell the hon. members of the House the purposes, and in many cases the reasons, lying behind the introduction of the Bills.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, let there be no misunderstanding about this. There is no objection at all to explanations -- none whatever -- as far as I am concerned, whether they are requested or not.

But an explanation is an explanation, as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) well knows, and a lengthy speech is a speech.

As all hon. members of the House know, the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) made a speech earlier this afternoon, and probably on second reading he will get up and hem and haw, and say that he had said everything he had to say on first reading, and therefore demonstrate beyond any doubt the impropriety of the whole procedure. Let us not obscure the issue at this time.

MR. FROST: We will have good speeches prepared for you on second reading.

MR. SPEAKER: If my memory serves me right, extemporaneous explanations were given in regard to Bills some few weeks ago by the hon. Government members, the hon. Ministers in particular, and there was a constant demand on the part of the hon. members of the Opposition for reasons and fuller explanations --

MR. JOLLIFFE: Oh, no, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: I beg your pardon, I think I am perfectly correct.

MR. JOLLIFFE: That was on second readings, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I stand to be corrected, but I am sure my memory serves me right.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Hansard will prove that, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. members of the Opposition were demanding there be explanations and reasons on first reading.

MR. JOLLIFFE: No, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: I still stand on what I believe is correct. I do not wish to enter into an argument with the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe), but if an hon. member wishes to give a reasonably full explanation, and reasons for his Bill, I think we can be generous enough to permit it. What one hon. member of the House might consider to be a speech, another hon. member might consider an explanation. I think it must be left to the discretion of the hon. member to decide whether it is a speech, or the giving of an explanation.

MR. JOLLIFFE: The same latitude, I assume, Mr. Speaker, will have to be extended to private hon. members when they introduce their Bills.

MR. PORTER: They take the time.

MR. SPEAKER: I think that has been done.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I quite agree that no hon. member on this side has been given an opportunity to give an explanation, and no hon. member on this side has been so unfair as to make his speech concerning his Bill on first reading.

MR. SPEAKER: If it comes down to a fine point, I will enforce the ruling that no speeches shall be read at all, under any circumstances.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DALEY: Look who is clapping? The hon. member (Mr. Millard) read his speech for two hours.

MR. MILLARD: Who did?

MR. DALEY: You did (Mr. Millard); for two and one-half hours.

MR. SPEAKER: Order. I have the floor.

MR. MILLARD: Mr. Speaker, I demand a retraction.

MR. SPEAKER: Last year it was suggested we should abide by the rules, but I believe there were hon. members on both sides, both the Opposition and on the Government side, who asked that the rule be relaxed on several occasions when it seemed that speeches had to be read. If we are going to have this, what I feel to be rather unnecessary discussion, then I shall enforce the rule that no speeches will be read, and that will clear the whole matter. Of course, that does not include the Budget speech, which is acceptable as read.

Hon. GEORGE DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I would like to move, seconded by Mr. Porter --

MR. MILLARD: Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege; in the course of your remarks, the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) said I stood up and read a speech for two hours the other day. I did not read a word of that speech, and I would like to have that statement retracted.

MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. member (Mr. Millard) what all the papers were from which he was reading? Look at Hansard.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, the objection evidently arises from the fact that the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) read quite extensively from a report, which is usually done.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, that the reading of statements from the the ministerial benches is a long-accepted practice, not only in this House, but in other Houses of Parliament. It is quite true that generally we have recognized the rule against the reading of speeches.

Mr. Speaker, when speaking on the Budget, I made reference to many of these subjects, and referred to the hon. member for Brant (Mr.Nixon), but my references were entirely extemporaneous. In a speech it is different, and it is different when dealing with matters of legislation, and things of that sort. These are factual statements which relate to the subject matter of the motion or the Bill which introduced, and that has been the accepted practice here and in other places for generations past, and I think it is good practice.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, I would like to assure the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that I have not objected -- nor do I think that any other hon. member has -- to the reading of statements or speeches by the hon. Ministers. I did refer to the fact today, because it was a fact that some speeches had been read. I was not filing an objection on that ground, because I think there are times when it is necessary for hon. Ministers -- and occasionally others -- to read a prepared statement, but that was not the point upon which I wish to make an objection.

MR. MILLARD: Mr. Speaker, I would like to know if the statement made by the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) is to be withdrawn?

MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker, I had on my proper glasses, and I could see, but if the hon. member (Mr. Millard) says he did not, I will accept that.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

Hon. GEORGE DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, this is my third try --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: Do not read it.

MR. DUNBAR: I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled, "An Act to Amend The Public Utilities Act", and that same he now read the first time.

You will not need any explanation of this.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

The amendments contained in the five sections of this Bill provide:

1. That the period for which a municipality may contract to supply water be extended from ten years to twenty years;
2. To authorize a municipality to contract to supply water to another municipality;
3. To authorize a municipality purchasing water from another municipality, to lay the necessary pipes in the municipality supplying the water;
4. To extend the term for which a municipality may contract to supply a utility other than water, from ten to twenty years;
5. To authorize a municipality to contract to supply such a utility to another municipality;
6. To provide that a Utilities Commission, with the approval of the Council, may set up the same reserve as provided by the new amendments to The Municipal Act.

That is to say, a public utility instead of turning their money over at the end of each three months to the Council may, with the permission of the Council, keep a sufficient amount to look after depreciation and replacements. But only with the permission of Council.

MR. JOLLIFFE: That is an explanation.

MR. PORTER: Glad you like it.

MR. SALSBERG: Take a lesson from ..

Hon. GEORGE DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. DUNBAR: The amendments contained in this Bill are:

1. Amendment to clarify the definition of "published" and to provide that it is defined the same as in The Municipal Act.

2. Amendments to provide that where more funds are realized from the sale of debentures than are required to meet the cost of the work, the excess sum shall be used to retire the last maturity of the debentures, which will in the end mean a reduction in levy on the property benefitted by the work.

3. Amendments to permit the municipality, if the council desires, to assume a portion of the cost of removal of snow and ice, watering, oiling, sweeping and lighting of streets, where the cost of such services are assessed against the property fronting on the street, and not in the general tax rate.

That is to say, the municipalities will have the power to spread this over the municipalities, because the benefits are not only to the people abutting on the streets, but on the municipality as a whole. This should interest the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) - the Mayor of Port Arthur -- as it was requested by his municipality.

Hon. GEORGE DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Department of Municipal Affairs Act", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

(TAKE "D" FOLLOWS)

MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Speaker, there are three amendments requested to the Department of Municipal Affairs Act, which are:

(1) That the section dealing with the annual report to be filed with the Department shall be amended to conform with the practice of the Department of the Provincial Secretary.

(2) That tax arrears procedure will apply in school sections situated in territory without municipal organization in districts where tax arrears procedure has been installed.

That is to say, in unorganized districts they will have the same power to organize the school board as a municipality would have. If they do not pay their school levy for education they can take steps against the property just the same.

(3) That the assessed owner shall be given an opportunity to redeem property when a tax arrears certificate has been registered against the same.

Registry offices throughout the province -- quite a number of them -- say it should be the assessed owner. we put in what they require, the assessed owner.

THE VITAL STATISTICS ACT

Hon. G.H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Vital Statistics Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. DUNBAR: The amendments contained in the four sections of this Bill are:

(1) Amended to provide that the section in respect of annual reports shall conform with the practice of the Department of the Provincial Secretary.

(2) Amended to provide that where a change of name is authorized in another province under the statutes of that province, the Ontario Registrar General shall change his records accordingly.

(3) Amended to simplify the method of appointment and procedure of sub-registrars appointed to issue burial permits in emergencies, or where local conditions require that a sub-registrar be appointed for such purpose. That will apply not only in the north country but it will apply in a lot of counties throughout the province where the clerk lives away from the place of death, perhaps. He may appoint one or two sub-agents who can sign the burial permit and expedite the certificate of death going forward. That has been asked for by The Municipal Association.

THE ASSESSMENT ACT

Hon. G.H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend The Assessment Act," and that the same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Speaker, this, of course, will go to the Committee on Municipal Law. The amendments contained in the 15 sections of this Bill are principally for the purpose of clarifying and assisting municipal officials in the administration of the provisions of the sections amended.

The amendments do not in any way change the principal of assessment in Ontario.

Section 1 clarifies the method of granting exemption from the total cost of municipal services to lands held and used for farm purposes only. Where annexations have gone through and farms have been taken into cities and towns there is a great deal of difficulty with the farmer's assessments being raised and the tax rate raised, and they are not getting any greater services than they were before. Therefore, we want to have that rectified.

Section 3 clarifies the method of making additions to the assessment roll and tax roll where property becomes taxable after the closing of the assessment roll.

Section 5 clarifies the administration and permits owners of property to appeal to the Court of Revision where their land is annexed to a municipality even though the assessment roll has been adopted and confirmed. Say North Toronto was annexed to Toronto and the assessment roll had already been prepared of North York. That means if the time runs out and one has not appealed his assessment levy in North York he can appeal the following year in Toronto in the new part to which he has been annexed to. This really started in Nepean and Gloucester and

other sections in which they had a little difficulty.

Section 5 clarifies the administration and permits owners of property to appeal to the Court of Revision where their land is annexed to a municipality even though the assessment roll has been adopted and confirmed.

Section 12 eliminates the writing of assessment rolls, tax rolls and notices in pencil. The others are simply little amendments which do not amount to anything. With your permission they will all go to the committee, you understand, and we will be able to consider them on second reading and in Committee of the Whole.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT

Hon. G.H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act", and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Speaker, the amendments to the Municipal Act requested in this Bill have in most cases been recommended and asked for by municipal councils, municipal officials, the Ontario Municipal Association, other bodies interested in municipal affairs and department officials.

Section 12: At the request of the Ontario Municipal Association, the authority of the municipalities to set up reserve funds has been extended and the provision requiring the Department's approval to the setting up, investing and spending of such reserve funds

is being repealed. That is, municipalities may have the power to set up reserve funds, without the permission of the Department of Municipal Affairs. That is, the municipal council may set up a reserve fund and so long as that is being spent for the purpose for which it is set up we have nothing whatever to do with it; but, if they in years to come, say, we are going to use that reserve for different purposes then, of course, the Department has to give permission. We had cancelled that prior to this. The Department had to give permission. If this amendment is adopted, a municipality will only require the Department's approval where they propose to expend the reserve fund for purposes other than that for which it was created.

Section 14 adds a new section to the Municipal Act to provide for deferred widening of highways. This section is similar to that given to the city of Toronto last year and was requested by the Department of Planning and Development.

Section 17 contains a number of amendments to Section 390 of The Municipal Act which deals with the restricted use of land.

These amendments were requested by The Department of Planning and Development.

Section 22 extends the authority to establish departments of industry to all municipalities with a population of not less than 5000. That has been asked for by Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, City Councils, that any municipality with 5000 population may set up a department for looking after the bringing in

of industry. One section will interest the hon. member for Sault Ste Marie (Mr. Harvey).

Section 20 extends the powers relating to smoke control to cities and towns. The present authority is restricted to councils having a population of not less than 100,000. I think you had a resolution to make it all cities. We have had applications from towns of 5000; so, we are going to extend that to all towns. The other legislation which we had for population of 100,000 worked out very satisfactorily. We feel this is good legislation.

Hon. members, I hope I have not kept you too long. At some future date I will give you a real speech and not read it.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. C.W. COX (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs a question?

The hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) made some reference to the city council now having the power to set up a reserve. To what reserve do you refer? You made some mention of the council now to be given authority to set up reserves. Would you mind telling us to which reserve you refer? The council has no reserve that I know of.

MR. DUNBAR: Never without permission; but we are giving all the councils the power which you have been using in Port Arthur for years. You had a lot of splendid reserves which were good for you but you had no authority to set them up.

MR. COX: Are you referring to the city or the utilities? The council has no reserve. It is all

applied to the tax rate. To what reserve are you referring?

MR. DUNBAR: You had quite a number of reserves.

MR. COX: Not the city. Are you differentiating between the city proper and the utilities.

MR. DUNBAR: Outside of utilities you had some reserves. I really think you told me one time that you could go one year without the payment of taxes at all, because of your reserves. Did you not tell me that?

MR. COX: We were never that lucky.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

Orders of the Day.

Hon. H.R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to mention that immediately preceding the re-opening of the House the serious atmosphere of this building was considerably brightened by the strains of heavenly music wafting up from the lobby below. We are indebted to the Fort William girls' Pipe Band, indeed.

MR. C.W. COX (Fort William): Hear, hear.

MR. SCOTT: We are indebted, as I say, to the Fort William girls' Pipe Band for this musical treat.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SCOTT: I think it was unfortunate that the explanations given by the three introducers of the early Bills emancipating women took so long that the girls became too warm up in the gallery and they had to leave.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SCOTT: I think it was very fitting that they should have been here on such an occasion, Mr.

Speaker, when, as I say, Bills were introduced further emancipating women because some of those girls may be sitting in the seats of some of us in years to come, -- that is, as soon as they become old enough to vote.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): It might be a good idea.

MR. SCOTT: Those of you who have had the opportunity of seeing these good looking girls from Fort William now know the reason why the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Cox) is always speaking against the exporting of home produced goods.

Hon. G.H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, during the first carnival held in Kenora I was very fortunate in meeting these wonderful people in the Thunder Bay District. I have never lived in that district, although I have in the north country. We had a splendid time. T he hospitality of the people of the north cannot be surpassed by any people in any part of Canada or in any country.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DUNBAR: I am going a little further to explain that there were some pictures taken that day. I suppose you might have seen them. They went from coast to coast. I was asked to crown the Queen. After I placed the crown on the Queen, being a bashful fellow, I stepped back. She said "Are you not going to kiss me?" Of course I put my arm around her and kissed her the best I knew how. This appeared in the pictures. I had been up there all week. You know, coming down the roads were rough and I was pretty tired and my wife was down in Ottawa and I sent

for her to come home. I said I did not feel very well when I came home. A couple of weeks after, when the pictures appeared in the theatre, some person said to my wife "You go up to the theatre. It will be a nice rest for you." Was she ever waiting for me.

SOME hon. MEMBER: You got crowned.

MR. COX: I have an unusual distinction, today, Mr. Speaker, because the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) said I might make some reference to this point on his behalf as well.

I was very interested in what the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) was just saying regarding the kissing episode in the north. From my observation he has not exaggerated at all what he did at that time. I can assure you of that. There was no exaggeration to what he said.

I want to thank you, indeed, for the very kind things which you have said about this girls' band. This girls' band does come from Fort William. I thought that the brilliant display brought down here might warm the hearts of the southern members and make them a little more receptive to our demands to rectify different situations. I hope the girls' band will have that desired effect.

I was indeed pleased with what the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) said. He is always talking about deer. I never was able to figure out what kind he was talking about. These deer were all trapped and caught in Fort William.

The hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott)

will know now what we have.

I want to thank you, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the hon. members for what you have said. We invite you to come up north again. I will have the band out for you. You may enjoy a little more of our hospitality, the hospitality to which the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) so kindly referred.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST(Prime Minister): Order No. 22.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 22; House in Committee of Supply.

MR. L.E. WISMER (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, I am sorry the hon. member for York, East (Miss Macphail) is not in her seat.

MISS A. MACPHAIL (York, East): No; but I am in another seat.

MR. WISMER: I think you should take your own seat and I will turn over my job to you for the afternoon, this being women's day in the Legislature.

(TAKE "E" FOLLOWS)

MR. L.E. WISMER (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, today we are debating the motion "That you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply". Before you go, may I offer you congratulations on your very competent handling of the affairs of the Assembly and on the dignity which you bring to your high office.

I would also like to congratulate the two new members on their election to the Cabinet -- the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote) and the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips).

The hon Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), in presenting his Budget on Tuesday, did, as usual, a very able job. That, of course, is not to say that I agree with all that he said. It was his eighth Budget. He still has one more Budget to introduce to reach the hon. Richard Harcourt's record of nine. The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) believes there will be an early election. If he is right, then I very much doubt that the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) will ever match the Harcourt record.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, I am not one of those who go in for prophecy. I am quite content to leave that to others. I am more inclined to observe and form my own conclusions from what I see going on around me.

Frankly, what I have noted here in this Chamber this Session has not suggested an early election. The look on the faces of members opposite -- both those on the Government benches and those who support the Government -- is not a happy one. In fact, the members opposite are a particularly glum lot this Session. The confidence, excitement and enthusiasm usually evident in the actions and utterances of a government party, anxious to test the temper of the people in an

election, are all very conspicuously absent from the Progressive-Conservative Party these days.

The Prime Minister is the only exception. He wears his everlasting smile and speaks on all occasions in expansive language always exaggerating his accomplishments while attempting to bury his shortcomings and the mistakes of his government under a thick blanket of extravagant verbiage.

While listening to his Budget address on Tuesday, Mr. Speaker, I received a note from an hon. member which read as follows: "Do Premiers take a special course in 'Boasting' or does it come naturally?" I do not know the answer, but I, too, have noticed this great ability of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). To make certain that the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Frost) special ability in this field does not go unnoticed, and so that it may be recorded, I would like to send him a small gift of recognition. I have here a copy of the "Travels and Adventures of Baron Munchausen". All hon. members, I am sure, are familiar with the Baron's famous tall stories. I am presenting this leather-bound copy to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) because he is the only man I know who can do the Baron one better when it comes to boasting or telling a story.

The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) opened his Budget address with some references to "the effects of inflation on provincial and municipal budgets." He said, and I quote: "A year ago there were signs of a levelling off in prices and economic activity . . . soft spots were developing in the price structure . . . however, while some

indices of economic activity were tapering off, there were many elements of strength."

"I observed," -- he said, -- "that there was a great volume of purchasing power and liquid assets in the hands of the people." What he did say last year was, and again I quote: "The volume of investment for new plant machinery and equipment, which has been one of the most dynamic forces in our prosperity, continues on a high level". Then he continued, and I quote: "There is some evidence that we have passed the peak in the inflationary price rise and have entered into a period of consolidation and levelling off."

It should also be recalled that he said much the same things the year before that. In 1949 the Provincial Treasurer expressed this view and I quote from page 548 of the Debates of 1949:

> "Without attempting at this time to discuss the several factors which are contributing to the creation of the inflationary condition from which we are apparently emerging . . . statistics dealing with wholesale prices, cost of living and salary and wage rates indicate large percentage increases."

Then he said:

> "While these increases were not wholly unexpected, their full impact upon our economy could not have been foreseen -- much less prevented."

These three statements, Mr. Speaker, tell a most interesting story. In 1949 the hon. Provincial Treasurer

(Mr. Frost) noted inflation and its evil effects on the economy and the finances of the Government, but expressed the pious hope that the upswing in prices and costs was about over. He took a similar view at year ago, and in each case left the impression that nothing could be done about it. Now, this year, he talks rather differently. On Tuesday he said and I quote: "The danger to-day is not one of deflation but of inflation. No one can be sure where it will end."

But that is not the whole of the story. In 1949, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) tried to evade any responsibility for inflation. At that time I pointed out very clearly in this House that he and his Government, and, in particular, the Progressive Conservative Party must take some responsibility for the inflation, that was then worrying the Government and causing much distress among the people of Ontario. As I said at that time, business, finance and industrial leaders asked for the complete removal of all controls at the close of the war. The political party that gave voice to that demand was the Progressive Conservative Party.

In response to that demand the Federal Government did remove controls. That was a Liberal Government. As a consequence, the rise in the cost of living began in April 1946, and has continued ever since.

To show quickly and accurately just what the rise in living costs has been since April 1946, I would like to quote from a great historical document. I have in my hand a copy of a "Submission on Price Control to the Government of Canada" by "The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada"; "The Canadian

Congress of Labour"; "The Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour"; "The Dominion Joint Legislative Committee of the Rail'y Transportation Brotherhoods".

" Labour is therefore fully prepared to do its part in a common effort to preserve a free society. But effective defence against Communist agression demands a great deal more than just strong armed forces. Economic strength is no less important than military. Inflation can be as dangerous as Communism itself, and Communism's most powerful ally.

" But inflation is now in full swing." Even before the Korean war, there had been big increases in prices. From April 1, 1946, when the post-war rise in the cost of living began, to July 3, 1950, the urban cost of living index rose 38.7 per cent, the food index 58.6, clothing 46,7, home furnishings and services 38.3. By contrast, the rent index had risen only 20.1 per cent, the fuel and light 28.5; rents were still partly controlled, and electricity is always controlled, either by public ownership or public regulation of rates. The index of farm family living costs at August 1 (the nearest date available) had risen 43.3 per cent; food 65.3, clothing 48.9, fuel 36.2. The rise in wholesale prices had been even steeper. At July 1, the general

wholesale price index was 54.0 per cent above April 1, 1946: consumers' goods 47.7, building materials 65.8, and industrial materials 66.5. When controls were taken off, the public was assured that the "natural", "normal" forces of competition and "free enterprise" would keep prices down. But they didn't. Even before the fresh burst of price increases which followed the invasion of Korea, it was clear that those forces had failed, and something further was needed. What has happened in the last six months has only intensified the need.

By January 2, 1951, the urban cost of living index was 42.8 per cent above April 1, 1946: food 63.0 per cent, clothing 51.9, home furnishings and services 49.0, rent 21.5, fuel and light 32.0. No farm family living cost figures for a date later than August, 1950, are yet available, but there is no reason to suppose they would show a different trend. At December 1, 1950, the general wholesale index was 62.1 per cent above April 1, 1946: consumers' goods 59.0, building materials 74.0, industrial materials 91.6. These higher wholesale prices are bound to be reflected in still further increases in retail prices; and the increasing diversion of manpower and other resources to the armed forces and defence production will have the same effect.

At April 1, 1946, average weekly earnings of salary and wage earners in the nine leading groups of industries covered by the DBS Employment Situation were $32.56. By December 1, 1950, they had risen to $46.59. But in terms of April 1946 dollars, they were only $32.89, a real increase of only 33 cents in April 1946 dollars."

These figures of price rises in this inflationary decontrol period are in sharp contrast to the rise in the cost of living index under Wartime Price Controls. In the control period from 1941 to 1946, the cost of living index rose only 5 points. In the period since April 1946 the rise to date has been 55 points.

In the light of these facts, it is, perhaps, not surprising that certain leading figures in the Progressive Conservative Party have begun to think rather differently about price controls and the need for price controls. In recent statements the Provincial Treasurer has taken a new line on the need for price controls. He has said he is in favour of them. But I must remind him that he and his Party were opposed to controls as recently as 1949 -- two years ago!

The position of the Liberals, Mr. Speaker, is even worse. Despite almost continuous and most persistent demands by organized labour and other groups in Canada for price controls, the Federal Government has refused to implement them. They are still refusing. At the end of the war organized labour asked that the price controls be maintained. That was not done. Each and every year since they have made the same demand until last month the four trade union centres joined together for the first time in history to make a demand for price controls. Even this demand, which, in principle, carried the support of the vast majority of Canadians, including such organizations as the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, and sections of the Retail Merchants Association, and, according to public opinion polls was

supported by 70 per cent of the population, was turned down by the Federal Government.

The Liberals are refusing relief from the evils of inflation and rising prices, although the cost of living index is now 175.2, and the value of the Canadian dollar as a result is only 57 cents. The effect of this continuous inflationary price rise on provincial finances has been great. It has been so great that comparison of budget figures from year to year is impossible unless they are adjusted relative to a fixed dollar value.

I have made these calculations in order that the provincial finances can be considered by the House, and fair comparisons made between the results of each year's operations. T he factor I have used to correct the figures to a constant dollar value is the cost of living index. The figure for the cost of living index used in each year is the D.B.S. average for that year. I realize that this places the figures in a more favourable light than necessary. Actually the government spends a good deal of its revenues at wholesale. The rise in wholesale prices has been greater than in retail prices on the basis of the level of the wholesale price indes. Also the D.B.S. average cost of living index is for the calendar year, while the government's fiscal year extends from April 1st to March 31st -- a three months' forward offset. This would require, in a period of constantly rising prices as we have been experiencing, the use of higher average index figures than I have used here.

Thus the corrected figures in terms of 1939

dollars are higher than they should be. However, these tables do provide comparable dollar figures of the government's financial operations. Let us see what story they tell. I have no intention of reading all of these tables. However, I want them placed on the record in Hansard, and I will merely give the members some of the highlights so they can appreciate what has been happening to Old Man Ontario's money.

In this way, Mr. Speaker, we, along with the people of Ontario, will be able to see our financial operations in reasonable perspective. Unfortunately the Provincial Treasurer did not discuss his Budget figures in any perspective whatever. He merely sought credit for the spending of ever increasing amounts of the taxpayers' money. The new and absent Leader of the Liberal Party, whenever he speaks of Provincial finances, does so in similar unreal and misleading terms. Let us here today look at this thing in sensible terms and in sane perspective.

(TAKE "F" FOLLOWS)

PUBLIC WELFARE

Year ending March 31st.	Actual Net Ordinary Expenses	DBS Average Index	(1939 $)	Per Cap.
1943	7,986,139	117.0	6,825,700	1.84
1944	10,238,200	118.4	8,638,000	
1945	11,489,340	118.9	9,663,000	
1946	11,532,385	119.5	9,650,000	
1947	11,896,859	123.6	9,625,000	
1948	11,803,932	135.5	9,449,000	
1949	17,710,661 ✱	155.0	11,426,000	
1950	21,649,896	160.8	13,464,000	
1951	24,263,000	166.5	14,500,000	3.20

✱ Direct relief carried on Ordinary account.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Ending March 31	Net Ordinary Actual Expenditures	D.B.S. Average Index	in 1939 Dollars	Per Cap.
1943	3,090,607	117.0	2,641,500	.71
1944	3,493,017	118.4	2,950,000	
1945	6,377,630*	118.9	5,364,000	
1946	3,309,683	119.5	2,769,000	
1947	3,592,912	123.6	2,909,000	
1948	3,790,395	135.5	2,797,000	
1949	4,066,375	155.0	2,623,400	
1950	1,375,941	160.8	855,000	
1951	4,702,000	166.5	2,820,000	.62

*Additional 1 mill subsidy to Municipalities

less subsidy to northern Municipalities.

MINES

Year Ending March 31st.	Actual Net Ordinary Expenses	DBS Average Index	(1939 $)	Per cap.
1943	320,037	117.0	273,500	.074
1944	329,203	118.4	278,000	
1945	456,688	118.9	384,000	
1946	491,371	119.5	411,000	
1947	566,418	123.6	458,000	
1948	704,347	135.5	522,000	
1949	752,745	155.0	485,600	
1950	769,885	160.8	478,000	
1951	855,000	166.5	510,000	.11

LANDS AND FORESTS

Year ending March 31st.	Actual Net Ordinary Expenses		DBS Average Index	(1939 $)	per cap
1943	3,500,836	(4,072,689)	117.0	3,480,900	.94
1944	3,040,120	(3,610,851)	118.4	3,049,000	
1945	3,571,883	(4,210,648)	118.9	3,541,000	
1946	4,099,394	(4,839,821)	119.5	4,050,000	
1947	5,961,559	(7,043,267)	123.6	5,698,000	
1948	7,598,612		135.5	5,608,000	
1949	11,400,802 ✱		155.0	7,355,300	
1950	9,913,521		160.8	6,165,000	
1951	9,845,000		166.5	5,900,000	1.31

✱ Extra fire services and timber salvage operations.

LABOUR

Year ending March 31st.	Actual Net Ordinary Expenses	DBS Average Index	(1939 $)	per cap
1943	641,522	117.0	548,300	.15
1944	343,658 ✱	118.4	290,200	
1945	399,542	118.9	336,000	
1946	472,152	119.5	395,000	
1947	523.751	123.6	423,000	
1948	683,992	135.5	504,000	
1949	862,386	155.0	556,300	
1950	958,549	160.8	595,000	
1951	1,044,000	166.5	627,000	.14

✱ War emergency training eliminated.

HIGHWAYS

Year ending March 31st.	Actual Net Ordinary Expenses	DBS Average Index	(1939 $)	per cap.
1943	12,444,150	117.0	10,636,000	2.87
1944	16,632,625	118.4	14,048,000	
1945	15,790,087	118.9	13,280,000	
1946	19,566,362	119.5	16,373,000	
1947	25,993,548	123.6	21,030,000	
1948	35,805,240	135.5	26,424,000	
1949	40,158,355	155.0	25,908,600	
1950	40,468,074	160.8	25,166,000	
1951	45,923,000	166.5	27,500,000	6.10

HEALTH

Year ending March 31st.	Actual Net Ordinary Expenses	DBS Average Index	(1939 $)	Per cap.
1943	10,751,865	117.0	9,189,600	2.48
1944	13,344,513	118.4	11,271,000	
1945	11,668,940	118.9	9,814,000	
1946	12,677,921	119.5	10,609,000	
1947	15,582,994	123.6	12,607,000	
1948	20,197,194	135.5	14,905,000	
1949	22,496,178	155.0	14,513,600	
1950	24,044,553	160.8	14,953,000	
1951	34,447,000	166.5	20,600,000	4.58

EDUCATION

Yr. ending March 31	Net Ordinary Actual Expenditures	D.B.S. Average Index	in 1939 Dollars	Per Cap.
1943	14,171,396	117.0	12,112,300	$3.20
1944	15,604,865	118.4	13,179,000	
1945	24,740,222	118.9	21,807,000	
1946	30,779,280	119.5	25,756,000	
1947	32,043,770	123.6	25,925,000	
1948	38,910,310	135.5	29,454,000	
1949	47,812,478	155.0	30,846,700	
1950	50,996,181	160.8	31,714,000	
1951	56,915,000	166.5	34,200,000	$7.60

AGRICULTURE

Yr. ending March 31	Net Ordinary Actual Expenditure	D.B.S. Average Index	in 1939 Dollars	Per Cap.
1943	5,772,950	117.0	4,934,100	1.33
1944	6,296,060	118.4	5,317,600	
1945	6,054,807	118.9	5,092,000	
1946	6,459,257	119.5	5,405,000	
1947	6,778,470	123.6	5,492,000	
1948	7,760,026	135.5	5,727,000	
1949	7,832,979	155.0	5,053,500	
1950	7,374,701	160.8	4,587.000	
1951	6,993,000	166.5	4,200,000	.93

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES

Corrected by Cost of Living

to 1939 Dollars

Year ending March 31st.	Actual	Index Used	(1939 $)
1943	92,264,245	117.0	78,858,329
1944	106,780,715	118.4	90,186,410
1945	116,248,977	118.9	97,767,680
1946	126,802,964	119.5	106,111,260
1947	140,929,509	123.6	114,020,610
1948	166,070,200	135.5	122,561,030
1949	206,256,361	155.0	133,068,620
1950	219,893,374	160.8	136,749,610
1951	250,096,000	166.5	150,207,000

In those few examples, Mr. Speaker, the House can appreciate the disastrous destruction that has occurred in the purchasing power of the Canadian dollar. What has happened and is happening to provincial expenditures is happening to the finances of all people in the province.

I have also corrected the estimates for the coming year. In doing this I have used the current figure of 175.2 for the cost-of-living index. The results are spectacular as a few examples will show.

BUDGET FORECAST OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURES

FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1951 - MARCH 31, 1952.

Corrected by Cost of Living (index 175.2)

	Net Expend.	Corrected Expend.
Agriculture	8,054,000	4,590,780
Attorney General	9,182,000	5,233,740
Education	63,166,000	36,004,620
Health	37,263,000	21,239,910
Highways	46,000,000	26,220,000
Insurance	132,000	75,240
Labour	1,120,000	638,400
Lands & Forests	10,750,000	6,127,500
Lt. Gov.	20,000	11,400
Mines	950,000	541,500
Municipal Affairs	5,739,000	3,271,230
Planning & Development	2,706,000	1,542,420
Prime Minister	217,000	123,690
Prov. Auditor	230,000	131,100
Prov. Secretary	950,000	541,500
Prov. Treasurer	3,247,000	1,850,790
Public Welfare	26,788,000	15,269,160
Public Works	4,154,000	2,367,780
Reform Institutions	5,434,000	3,097,380
Travel & Publicity	661,000	376,770
Miscellaneous	100,000	57,000
	226,863,000	129,311,910
Public Debt Interest, Exchange, etc.	21,633,000	12,330,810
Sinking Fund	7,276,000	4,147,320
	255,772,000	145,780,040

Let me give you the effect of inflation in the interest paid on the public debt.--

Let me recall that that is the effect on the incomes of those who own the securities of the province, of those who have invested in Ontario.

The same reduction in purchasing power of the dollar that is causing distress for working people is causing alarm to those who are thrifty and live on fixed incomes. If the Federal Government won't heed the urgent pleas of working people for price control and an end to continuous inflation, then perhaps there is a chance they will become concerned about the plight of the thrifty and the bond holders. If they do not, then we shall have to suffer serious consequences as faith in the value of the Canadian dollar is already greatly shattered.

Some of those who live on fixed incomes are our Old Age Pensioners. In 1943, these elder members of our population were receiving $25.00. That was worth about $22.00 in purchasing power. Today the maximum pension is $40.00. The purchasing power of $40.00 is now about $22.00, no progress for Old Age Pensioners has been made. That is why a supplementary bonus is so urgently needed.

I would remind the House that the threat of inflation was with us at the end of World War II. The elements of inflation had been greatly strengthened by the needs of war finance. However, the Liberals and Conservatives chose to ignore these facts and controls were resumed.

The CCF then and throughout the intervening period consistently took the position that inflation and

its disastrous results could not be avoided unless controls were maintained.

It is more than interesting, Mr. Speaker, to see the conservatives at this late date now climbing on the CCF Band Wagon, and favouring price control and anti-inflation measures.

SUMMARY OF FINANCES FOR 8 YEARS

Year ending March 31st.	Net Ordinary Revenue	Net Ordinary Expenses	App. Surplus	Real Surplus
1944	118,096,683.51	106,780,714.54	11,315,968.97	11,315,968.97
1945	117,124,346.77	116,248,976.56	875,370.21	875,370.21
1946	128,368,864.36	126,802,964.37	1,565,899.99	1,565,899.99
1947	142,875,758.56	140,929,509.33	1,946,249.23	1,946,249.23
1948	191,698,952.37	166,070,199.53	25,628,752,84	25,628,752.84
1949	215,469,613.61	206,256,361.37	9,213,252.24	19,213,252.24
1950	228,550,022.27	219,893,373.67	8,656,648.60	23,656,648.60
1951	251,372,000.00	250,096,000.00	1,276,000.00	23,573,000.00
	1,393,556,241.45	1,333,078,099.37	60,478,142.08	107,775,142.08

The Provincial Treasurer has made much of his close relations with Old Man Ontario. The table I have here of the revenues extracted during the last eight years, show quite conclusively that the Treasurer has certainly had his hand in the Old Man's pocket most of the time.

The Provincial Treasurer is still evading a tax agreement with the Federal Government. When he says, and I quote from his Budget address: "Their acceptance will not be a condition of action"...and..."the Federal Government proposals are under consideration and will be examined on their merits", that can only be accepted as the language of delay.

Again this year he laid before the House a table of figures relative to financial gains the province might have obtained from a tax agreement with the Federal Government. This moth-eaten document should be disposed of in the same way as anyone would throw away a worn-out garment. It means just about nothing. In fact, Mr. Speaker, our Provincial Treasurer in this matter uses a false argument of the "non sequitur" type with the same wantan abandon that he uses false arguments of other types on other occasions. He is a master -- if such dignity can be given to fallacious argument -- of fallacy, false claims and illusions of proof.

He made much, as he has done on previous occasions, this session, of the Government's decision to provide Old Age Pensions without a means test. "We are whole-heartedly in favour of the adoption at the earliest possible time of a programme of old age pensions without

a means test for persons 70 years of age and over", he said in his Budget address. I would remind the House that this proposal was made by the Federal Government to the Dominion-Provincial Conference in 1945 -- nearly six years ago. The Provincial Treasurer cannot escape some blame for the failure of that Conference and some blame for the failure of this province to agree to financial proposals at that time which would have allowed Old Age Pensions without a means test to be paid not now but years ago.

I wish to be quite definite; the refusal of Ontario to make reasonable financial arragements with the Federal Government in 1945 allowed the Liberal Party to procrastinate on Old Age Pensions. In other words, Mr. Speaker, the results of the intransigent attitude of this government on financial arrangements with the Dominion cannot be answered in dollars and cents so far as the welfare of the people of Ontario is concerned.

As a result we are still waiting for Old Age Pensions without a means test. We are still waiting for other forms of badly needed social security. We are still waiting for a Health Services scheme. Aid for this was also proposed by the Federal Government in 1945.

This Government would have the people of Ontario believe that it is doing much for hospitals. The fact is that its piddling grants are in nowise adequate to meet either the financial needs of the hospitals or the service requirements of the people. The failure of the Government to arrive at reasonable financial arrangements with the Federal Government in 1945 shut off the possibility of substantial Federal participation in hospital

development.

Let the Provincial Treasurer take Old Man Ontario into his confidence on these matters. Let him tell the people the whole story. The failure of the Progressive Conservative Governments of Ontario to make sincere efforts to adjust Federal-Provincial finances in 1945 has resulted in very substantial losses to the people of this province. If those losses were set down along side of the figures he gave this House in the table at page 46 of his address, they would dwarf all that appear there. The Provincial Treasurer must accept full responsibility for these financial and social losses suffered by the people of Ontario.

I seem to recall a remark of the Provincial Treasurer to the effect that he had considerable difficulty in forecasting his revenue and expenditures in this inflationary period. I can sympathize with him to some extent, but he has always failed to forecast either revenues or expenditures with any reasonable accuracy.

The fact is, Mr. Speaker, that he could not forecast his expenditures accurately for one month. When he tabled on March 17, 1950, his estimates of revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ended March 31,1950, he underestimated his revenues by $4,500,000 and over-estimated his expenditures by $4,100,000 as a quick glance at the Public Accounts will show. Within two weeks of the end of the fiscal year, he couldn't estimate his surplus within eight millions.

The Provincial Treasurer claims that provincial revenues do not readily respond to inflationary tendencies. In thus arguing he noted that the seven per cent corporation tax was the major source of revenue which was sensitive to price changes. Others he felt were not the type that would respond quickly. However, in his forecast of revenues for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951,--the end of this month--gasoline tax revenue was estimated at $60,325,000. The estimate of revenue from this tax which he tabled on Tuesday was $64,500,000.--- a fair response.

The revenue from liquor was estimated a year ago at 37 millions and two days ago we were told it would be 39 millions.

Corporation tax revenue was estimated a year ago at $65 millions and on Tuesday we were told it would be $71,500,000. Of course, this is a tax sensitive to inflation.

Now let us look at his estimates for the coming year. Let us recall that the Provincial Treasurer warned us on Tuesday that no one knows where inflation will end.

In estimating revenue from gasoline tax he seems to have heeded his own warning, for the figure shown is $68,500,000--four millions greater than the year now ending. But he asks us to believe that liquor revenues will not increase and will remain stationary at 39 millions. And the sensitive corporation income tax, he wants us to believe will not respond one penny to inflationary pressures, but will remain stuck at this year's figure of $71,500,000.

The fact is, Mr. Speaker, the Provincial Treasurer is now, as in the past, deliberately misleading the House and failing to take Old Man Ontario into his confidence.

Again, Mr. Speaker, the Provincial Treasurer insists upon playing hide and seek with the surplus.

It is not difficult to arrive at his real surplus. He told us last year that he expected to spend roughly 229 millions. His revenues for the year, not providing for any magical developments--before the end of this month, will be 251 millions, an actual surplus of $22,000,000.

He spent most of this surplus on highways, hospitals and sinking funds, admitting a surplus of $1,276,000. The extra grant to hospitals will be $1,500,000. The over-expenditures on highways was $6,500,000 and he placed $14,500,000 in the sinking fund over and above the statutory requirements.

I am not suggesting that there were improper ways of spending the money, but I do say that a proper financial statement would show the surplus and also how it was disposed of.

Of course, the reason why this government habitually over-spends its estimates on highways by several million dollars is because under the provisions of The Highway Improvement Act, which in this respect badly needs to be brought up to date, over 90 per cent of Highway Department expenditures are completely beyond the control of this House. The Minister takes advantage of this fact and lists these huge sums in the estimates as statutory expenditures.

The Act provides that all monies collected by the Department of Highways are to be placed in a Highway Improvement Fund and all expenditures with the exception of Departmental salaries are to be made from this Fund.

But there is another section of the Act to which the Government does not seen to have paid as much attention.

Section 9 reads as follows: "There shall be laid before the Assembly by the Treasurer of Ontario at the commencement of each session, a statement showing all sums credited to the Fund and all payments chargeable thereto during the fiscal year next preceding and the balance at the credit of the Fund at the close of such fiscal year".

I have searched the Public Accounts and the Sessional Papers and have failed to find such a statement tabled by the Provincial Treasurer.

The Minister of Highways always takes advantage of this Act to place his estimates before the House as statutory and therefore beyond the reach of the House. The Provincial Treasurer in making up the Public Accounts conveniently ignores this Act and fails to provide the House with information covering the financial condition of the Fund, and treats any balance in the Fund as ordinary revenues in the Consolidated Revenue Fund to be disposed of as he sees fit regardless of the provisions of The Highway Improvement Act.

Mr. Speaker, I now hand to the Clerk a notice of motion calling for a return showing the condition of the Highway Improvement Fund for each fiscal year since 1936.

Returning to the large surpluses that have been amassed over the years, whether the Provincial Treasurer has admitted them or not, it should be appreciated that these have not been the result of mere happenchance. The proof of this is in the operations that now are apparent in the sinking funds and the manipulation of the public debt.

In both fiscal years--1948-49 and 1949-50--according to the Public Accounts for those years the government oversold bond issued that are direct obligations of the province. These sales were made in the latter months of the calendar year and the surpluses on ordinary account, or part of them, were placed in the sinking fund and applied against these bond issues.

However, the cash thus placed in the sinking fund was not used to buy back these bonds or any bonds which are direct obligations of the province, but rather bonds that are only contingent liabilities were purchased. Many millions of Hydro-Electric Power Commission bonds were purchased and are now held in the sinking fund. In other words, the province borrowed money only for the purpose of buying Hydro bonds. This operation could not h have been carried on through the sinking fund without a surplus.

These operations are not financially unsound, in my opinion, but I do think the Provincial Treasurer should take Old Man Ontario into his confidence and tell him that he is overtaxing him to irder to cover up the government's financial efforts to support the market for Hydro-Electric Power Commission bonds during this period of extension of power plants and consequent substantial financing operations.

(TAKE "G" FOLLOWS)

Mr. Speaker, I have no intention of discussing the affairs of each department. This can be done more conveniently when each department is separately under consideration, but there are one or two to which I am now going to direct the attention of the House.

I have already mentioned the utterly inadequate estimate for the Department of Agriculture. In terms of the services it will buy, this year's estimate is less than that of 1943.

All hon. members of this House are aware of the tremendous contribution to Agriculture made by the county agricultural representatives. These men are underpaid and overworked. One to a county is too few; most counties should have two and in some there should be three representatives.

The estimate for conservation is so small and so carefully hidden away that it is almost impossible to find it. In the Conservation Branch of the Department of Planning and Development there is an item of $130,000. covering river valley conservation surveys. I doubt that either is nearly sufficient but in any case it is only trying to repair the damage after it has been done. In the agricultural estimates the only appropriation I could find was hidden away in the grants item of the Agricultural Representative Branch and provides $50,000. for grants and expenses in connection with soil improvement and land use projects. This is a field in which the province should be measuring its investment not in thousands but in millions, because it is an investment in the truest sense of the word -- one that would produce returns many hundred fold in higher productivity and real economic wealth for the farmers of this province.

Members of last year's Conservation Committee who travelled throughout the province and heard representations from farm people in every county and district have told me that in the representations it was clear that the farmers themselves knew what needed to be done to bring to a halt the destruction of their soil and restore eroded and depleted acres to fertility. What they lack is the capital to enable them to take these measures. This government should establish a fund on a large scale to make "long term low interest" loans to farmers for conservation and other necessary purposes.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) and the hon. member for South Waterloo (Mr. Isley) have already told the House what the Federation of Agriculture has told the Cabinet, that there is a necessity for much more effective marketing schemes in this province which will enable farm producers to control the orderly marketing of their own products and enable them to protect themselves against the exploitation of middlemen and speculators. Yet the total estimate for the co-operation and markets branch of the Department of Agriculture is only $46,700; and of that only $17,500. is set aside for promoting the organization of farmers to the end that they may regulate and improve marketing conditions as prescribed by the Farm Products Marketing Act. Even this small sum is supposed to cover the administration, inspection, organization and development of credit unions as well.

I would like to compare this with the appropriations for the Department of Planning and Development for assistance to industry. There is $100,000. in the Trade and

Industry Branch and another $425,000. to be paid to the Research Council of Ontario for "research projects and activities to include industrial technical research services". $525,000. for assistance to industry at a time when industry was never more prosperous; $46,700. for farm marketing at a time when the marketing organizations are fighting for their existence.

Another completely starved department is Labour. There are many other members of this group who can deal with the deficiencies in the department and no doubt will when the labour estimates are before the committee. There are, however, one or two items which I should draw to the attention of the House.

For example, the following: under the general heading of Advertising -- Publicity, Library Publications, Journals, Periodicals, Subscription, Membership Fees and Dues, Educational Work, Conferences, Speakers' Exhibitions, General Investigations, Legal Services, Administration of Justice, Litigation of Constitutional questions and other matters, Witnesses and Interpreters under the legislation administered by the Department of Labour, etc. - $12,500.

I have only to mention other items such as $24,700 for the Minimum Wage Branch and $12,380 for the Factory Inspection Branch, to indicate the complete inadequacy of the appropriations of this department.

All of this indicates so openly and clearly where the sympathies of this government really lie. The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) and his government are just not interested in helping the farmer and working people to improve their own living and working conditions and to protect

themselves against exploitation. The government, on the other hand, finds no difficulty whatever in providing large amounts of financial assistance to its closer friends in industry and commerce.

In placing his ways and means proposals before the House the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) said that there would be a reduction of 2 1/2 per cent. in the Amusements Tax and he placed a table before the House showing how he intends to juggle the Race Tracks Tax. He claimed that the adjustments in the tax would make its application to race track betting more equitable and fair. Mr. Speaker, such is not the case. The new proposals will simply mean that the small bettor will pay the largest tax. The silk-hatted and idle rich will pay the least tax; the working man will pay the most.

I have never favoured an amusement tax. I do not believe we should be saddled with one now. The bloated condition of our provincial revenues provide ample reason for the outright repeal of this nuisance tax.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, the taxes now in effect and the few proposals offered for their adjustment are not such as to appeal to or assist the vast majority of the people. The Gasoline Tax is much too high. It should be reduced.

The province, as the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) has said, has the right to levy up to 10 per cent of Corporation tax. I think the government would be very well advised to raise this tax to 9 per cent and thus take advantage of the present inflationary conditions, rising prices, expanded industrial operations, and large corporation profits. If the government were prepared to make these very reasonable adjustments in taxation, revoke the amusement tax

altogether, raise the corporation tax by 2 per cent. and lower the Gasoline Tax by 3 cents, the effect would be (1) to leave the forecast revenues just about as they are, and (2) place the taxation burden upon those most able to pay and reduce the tax burden on those who must use motor vehicles to earn a livelihood.

I have another suggestion to make on ways and means, Mr. Speaker. The proposal I am going to make appeals to me more from an overall administrative and social aspect than that it may provide substantial additions to the provincial revenues. It certainly will do both; but I favour it -- and I am sure Old Man Ontario will -- for social reasons more than for financial ones. My proposal is that the government exercise the authority it has to take over and operate the brewers' warehouses. I know this is not a new proposal, but I believe that now is the time to do it. I believe the general control of liquor in Ontario would be strengthened and improved if beer were to be distributed under public ownership. I might remind the House that this authority was given to the government in the Liquor Control Act of 1946, and, at that time, the House was assured that the brewers warehouses would be taken over. The government should stop procrastinating in this.

I know the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) told the House the other day that the government had looked into it and decided not to go ahead with it because there was no money in it. This reminds me of an episode in the Diary of Samuel Pepys in which he describes how he received his first bribe. He tells of being handed a letter and he could tell from the weight and the sound of it that there was

something pretty substantial inside. He took it to the deepest recess of his private office and opened it "being careful to turn my eyes the other way", he says, "so that if I were ever called to account, I could swear that I saw no gold in it."

How much gold is there for the government in the distribution of beer in Ontario? The report of the Liquor Control Board shows that in liquor store sales of spirits and a small amount of wine and beer totalling $88,000,000, the Board had a net profit of $28,000,000 or 32 per cent.

Total beer sales in the province in 1950, almost all of which went through brewers warehouses, were $108,000,000. From those sales the Liquor Control Board received only $6,500,000 in the form of gallonage tax and brewers' licence fees. As an indication of the profits being made in the brewing industry, the annual reports of three companies show operating profits totalling $48,000,000 in 1950.

I am not going to set a figure as to the profits the province could take by selling beer through publicly operated stores as it now sells liquor because the figure could be more or less what the Liquor Control Board decided. If you apply the same profit perdentage as is now made through liquor stores it would be about $34,000,000 from which, of course, might be deducted the $6 millions now collected in gallonage tax.

The other measure, which is also more important for its social and overall economic effects than for its effect in the provincial revenues, but should bring in several millions of revenue, that I strongly recommend, is that the government implement the recommendations of the Kennedy

Report. And I would remind the government that the Progressive Conservative Party had a forestry polich while in Opposition. In 19.5 and earlier Colonel Drew was stumping this province telling the voters that his government would place our forest wealth under a Forest Resources Commission operating in the same way as Hydro. If that didn't mean public ownership, I do not know what it did mean.

Unfortunately, all that he did abo t it in taking office was to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate. The Report of that Commission recommended cancellation of all existing timber contracts and the establishment of a series of forest operating companies which would accomplish much the same purpose. I do no agree with Colonel Kennedy's recommendations that private interests should have the balance of representatives on the Boards of those companies. I think Colonel Drew's earlier proposal was much better. But even the Kennedy plan was estimated to provide additional revenues of six to eight millions at that time, before inflation got into free swing and to bring to a halt the ruthless and chaotic destruction of forest resources, which he found going on and which had been going on and which had been going on under both Liberal and Conservative regimes.

While on this matter of Ways and Means I want to indicate a few social needs which the present Budget is not providing for. I have already dealt with the hard plight of Old Age Pensioners and urgent need for a bonus to compensate them for losses due to inflationary price increases.

Another group whose position is much worse is disabled workmen who are still receiving compensation on scales

established years ago. Not only is their compensation based on wage rates of the fore-inflationary period, but also the percentage of t ose rates which they receive is less than the government now admits as necessary. The workman disabled today receives 75 per cent. of today's wage rates. The workman who was disabled a few years ago still receives only 66 2/3 per cent. and in some cases only 55 per cent. of the much lower wages of that ti_e. The Roach Commission recognized these inequities, and recommended that the government make the funds available to rectify the situation.

A third group whose position is worst of all is that of crippled or disabled people who do not receive even workmen's compensation. They have no source of income except the miserably inadequate provisions for unemployment relief. A year ago the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) expressed the pious hope that the federal government co.ld do something about this. It is ti_e he faced the fact that the province has a responsibility to provide adequate pensions for the crippled and disabled.

(TAKE "H" FOLLOWS)

HOUSING AND RENT CONTROL

Mr. Speaker, the Budget address came nearest to a statement of Government policy than anything we have heard this Session. For this reason, its failure to say anything about the most perplexing problem confronting our people today makes one wonder exceedingly about the Government's real interests - whether they are at all vitally concerned with the welfare of the common people.

The greatest concern of our people today is shelter; where to find a house, an apartment or a room, and how much rent must be paid for it. The Federal rent control - inadequate as it is - will end on April 30th. Apart from a small reference in the Speech from the Throne, nothing has been said by this Government about its intentions about retaining and extending rent control in this province.

Why was nothing said about it in the Budget address? Reference was made to the trifling housing provisions of the Government. These are certainly not a credit to the Government nor an adequate answer to the urgent needs of the people.

I do not wish to pursue this very large subject today. All I wish to point out is that there is a great housing shortage; for various reasons that shortage has become acute; for obvious reasons this condition will remain to plague us and the people of Ontario for a long time.

I do not believe that anyone wants controls just for the sake of controls. But rent control is

absolutely necessary in present conditions. If the Government fails to produce rent control legislation before the end of April, then I warn them that utter chaos and confusion in the major urban centres will result.

This problem is so acute and so much a part of the daily lives of so many of our people that I urge the Government to announce their plans in rent control before this House recesses - as I presume it will - for Easter. Let the people know where they stand before the holiday. Let them enjoy the festival of Easter with some feelings of security of their homes. No act of the Government would or could come closer to the real meaning of Easter than to relieve the minds of the people, than to assure them of their homes and the continuity of family solidarity.

MUNICIPAL RELATIONS

The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) made a good deal of the decision to pay about $100 million in grants to Municipalities in the coming fiscal year. On the face of it, this is a very impressive sum. However, let us take a look at the figures in the table at Page 54 of his Budget address. What do we find?

In the first place, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) has included some very peculiar items under Assistance to Municipalities. For example: he lists grants for unemployment relief - $3 millions. But in the estimates we find that that $3 millions is the total expenditure contemplated by the province

for direct relief. In other words, what the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) is saying is that relief of the unemployed is the responsibility exclusively of the Municipalities of this Province, and that they are to consider him a very good fellow indeed if he generously undertakes to assist them by paying half of the cost of it.

Another item is even more peculiar. Under the heading "Assistance to Municipalities", he lists grants for Children's Aid - $1,176.000. In the estimates, however, we find that $276,000 of this sum will never find its way into any municipal treasury. It is in the form of direct payments to Children's Aid Societies to subsidize their work in administering and enforcing certain provincial legislation. In calculating his Hundred Million Dollars, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) has certainly used a free measure of ingenuity and imagination.

Now let us look at the grants as a whole. In the list which the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) has supplied to us, $65 millions is taken up in grants to assist the municipalities with Health, Welfare and Education services which they are required by Provincial legislation to provide.

And, then, $4 millions is for grants under the Police Act and Fire Departments' Act which were made necessary through the additional financial burdens placed on the municipalities by amendments made by this Government to these Acts in recent years.

Finally, $27,500,000 is in the form of grants for roads and is, in fact, merely an attempt to rebate to the municipalities, for the upkeep of their own roads, a share in the Gasoline tax paid by residents of those municipalities for the use of those roads.

In other words, out of $100,756,000 of so-called assistance to municipalities, $69,297,000 are grants to make it just possible, and no more, for the municipalities to carry some of the burdens the province has placed upon them. Another $27,500,000 is theirs -- how generously returned. And just under $4 millions can honestly be called grants to assist municipalities in their proper sphere of administration.

Now let us look at the financial position of the municipalities from the other side of the picture -- from their side.

In 1945, the total tax levy of all municipalities, including the counties, was $117,954,000. In 1949, the last year for which the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) has provided us with figures, the total tax levy was $182,781,000 - an increase of $66 millions.

Prior to 1945, the cost of Municipal Administration had been practically stationary for 20 years. In fact, the costs had tended to decrease.

The increase since 1945 has paralleled remarkably closely the increase in the cost of living. But the increased tax levies have, in the main, been accompanied by increased tax rates. While property

values have increased and, with them, assessments, it is only too true that municipal taxes are not nearly as sensitive to inflationary conditions as are those of the province. The assessment rose only 25 per cent. between 1945 and 1949, while the tax levy increased by more than 55 per cent.

Surely the time has come when this, even this procrastinating government can see that the problem is neither solved nor adequately assailed by the grants policy. It is certainly obvious to everyone else, and now painfully obvious to the municipalities themselves, that grants which change from year to year at the mere whim of the government and which merely allow the municipalities to breathe under the weight of provincially-imposed financial burdens are a very poor substitute for a sound, sensible redistribution of financial obligations.

The C.C.F. group in this House began urging the Government to convene a conference of the municipalities as long ago as 1947. I have re-iterated this request each year for the last three. The Government has refused to do anything about it, although it surely recognizes the necessity and importance of such a conference. I again urge the Government to stop shilly-shallying with these grave matters and to convene a Provincial-Municipal Conference this Spring.

When that conference is convened, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) would be very well advised to offer at least a specific proposal that

the province is prepared to take full responsibility for the cost of health and welfare services. The Municipalities are asking for that and more. Such specific proposals from the Government would be at least a start in the right direction.

Surely our aim in Provincial-Municipal affairs should be similar to our aims in Dominion-Provincial affairs -- to make each Government as far as possible complete master in its own house.

(TAKE "I" FOLLOWS)

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): I suppose if the Liberal government were over here, they would say what Hepburn said: "We're here and you're there".

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. DUNBAR: And they are smiling.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: We are laughing at you.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Grey South): After all, what is the matter with that?

MR. DUNBAR: But you are there and we are here.

AN hon. MEMBER: You won't be there very long.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. DUNBAR: You didn't make much of a showing.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. WISMER: For all those reasons, I move, seconded by Mr. Jolliffe, that the Motion now before the House be amended by adding thereto the following:

"But this House regrets that:

1. The government has failed to take those steps within its own power to counteract the inflation which the federal administration has refused to restrain;
2. The government has failed to build necessary hospitals and to establish a contributory pre-paid hospital plan;
3. The facilities of the Departments of Agriculture and Labour are utterly inadequate;
4. The government has failed to implement the Kennedy Report or any adequate forest policy, with the result that many millions in revenue are lost each year;

5. The government has failed to use its own legislation for public ownership of Brewers' Warehouses to tap the swollen profits of the brewing industry;
6. The government has failed to abolish the Amusements Tax or to reduce the Gasoline Tax;
7. The government has persistently misinformed Old Man Ontario in its annual Budget forecasts, and has, therefore, forfeited the confidence of this House and of the people of the province.

(TAKE "J" FOLLOWS)

HON. WM. GRIESINGER (Minister of Planning and Development): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in this Budget Debate, it is my intention to confine my time to the Department of Planning and Development, and in so doing I will discuss or touch on eight subjects; Community Planning; Conservation; Immigration; Housing; Ontario House, London, England; Ontario Research Council; Ontario Northland Railway; and Trade and Industry.

First, Planning. The Community Planning Branch, which among other things is charged with the administration of The Planning Act, has had a very active year.

957 plans of subdivision have been submitted to it for approval. This, in respect of all plans, has required close collaboration with the municipalities involved, the Department of Highways and the Department of Health, and in many instances with the Departments of Education, Municipal Affairs and Lands and Forests, and the Inspector of Legal Offices.

As a part of its responsibilities in dealing with subdivisions, the Branch is now completing an inventory of street names in the City of Toronto and in 23 adjacent municipalities in order to avoid further duplication and that steps may be taken to rename present duplications. An alphabetical list of names not now in use has already been compiled as a service to future subdividers.

Resulting from the activities of the Branch in respect thereto there has been a pronounced improvement in the standards of subdivision design. Furthermore, many municipalities have been stimulated to take an interest in various phases of community planning.

Interest of the municipalities has been reflected in the willingness of municipal councils to;-

(a) pass by-laws of subdivision control. 30 by-laws were passed this year and as at the 31st January, 1951, 89 municipalities were operating under such by-laws.

(b) establish planning boards - 20 boards were so established this year and the total throughout the province is now 107.

(c) accept the recommendations of their planning boards in respect of zoning by-laws and official plans.

During the past year, 8 official plans have been created by Ministerial approval. Some have been comprehensive in their nature in that they have included provision for new streets, widenings and extensions of other streets and general pattersn of land use and new industrial areas, commercial areas, residential areas and such ancillary uses as parks, school sites, green belts, rural areas, etc. As at January 31st, 1951, there was a total of 31 such plans.

In pursuance of the rights of councils in municipalities where there are official plans, committees of adjustment have been set up in the cities of London, Fort William and Windsor, the town of Timmins and the township of Etobicoke to deal with applications for the exemption of land and buildings from the operation of the zoning by-law. These applications, of course, are granted only when the committees are satisfied that the general purpose of the b -law and the official plan is maintained and when the objections, if any, to the application have been withdrawn.

We do not have a record of the number of zoning by-laws which were passed during the year because the approval of such by-laws rests by statute with the Ontario Municipal Board. However, from the requests for assistance in the preparation of such by-laws which we receive from time to time throughout the year, we know that the number was very

considerable. In fact today most of the cities, towns and villages throughout the province are interested in one way or another in zoning problems.

MR. W. DENNISON (St. David): Mr. Speaker, before the hon. Minister (Mr. Griesinger) leaves that zoning question, I wonder if he has anything further to suggest in regard to strengthening his Act to allow a municipality when they do pass a zoning by-law to gradually restrict the undesirable use of land that existed when the by-law was passed.

MR. GRIESINGER: Yes, we have been discussing that and I think we will have something like that worked out very well. There is also an increasing recognition of these problems by township councils, particularly of the townships which have felt the impact of urban land uses and of summer cottage development.

Miscellaneous activities during the year included consultation with nearly all provincial departments and with some federal departments. The former, in addition to the collaboration in respect of subdivisions of which mention has already been made, included co-operation with the department of Agriculture in the design of community halls; with the department of Education in the design of recreational centres and the place of planning in community programmes; with the Department of Lands and Forests in respect of the design and policies in respect of the sale of Crown subdivisions; with the Department of Mines as to the location and design of mining townsites, and with the Department of Municipal Affairs in respect of the legislative enactments for planning and zoning, the procedure in respect of the closing of road allowances, the development of Presqu'ile

Park, etc. Collaboration with federal departments was had with respect to zoning adjacent to airports and the plan for the National Capital, etc.

The Branch has also collaborated with the National Research Council in respect of building codes and building by-laws.

Early last fall the Branch initiated a conference, in Ottawa, of provincial planning officials across Canada and throughout the year maintained a continuous exchange of correspondence with these officials in respect of all matters pertaining to community planning.

Conferences and consultations have been had by members of staff and with many other organizations and individuals both in the office and outside.

The work of the Conservation Branch of this Department is concerned with organizing Conservation authorities in southern Ontario under The Conservation Authorities Act; making surveys of the watershed after the authority is set up; and directing and assisting the authorities in carrying out the conservation schemes indicated in the report.

Since the Act was passed in 1946, authorities have been established on 14 watersheds which together cover 10,014 square miles of southern Ontario, with a total membership of 246 municipalities.

Surveys have been completed on the following watersheds:

Ganaraska	Moira	Catfish Creek
Humber	Napanee	Big Creek
Etobicoke	Don	Upper Thames
South Nation	Mimico	
Ausable	Nith	

Reports of surveys have been presented to the following authorities:

Thames	Ausable
Humber	Moira
Etobicoke	Don
South Nation	

Surveys which are in progress at the present time include a complete hydraulic survey of the Grand River system; the Saugeen Watershed; and further work on the Big Creek, Catfish Creek and tributaries of the Grand.

Projects which have been completed or are under way as a result of reports presented to authorities are; flood control measures at Long Branch, Brampton, Ingersoll and Port Franks, amounting to $1,952,000, to which the Ontario government has contributed 75 per cent. and the authorities 25 per cent.

(TAKE K FOLLOWS)

Additional works in progress are the Fanshawe Dam and Reservoir for flood control above the city of London and the Luther Marsh Dam and Reservoir on the Grand, totalling $4,885,000. to which the Dominion Government is paying 37½ per cent., the Ontario Government 37½ per cent. and the Authorities 25 per cent. The total of such works completed or in progress at the present time amounts to $6,837,000.

In addition to works completed or under way, the Government has assisted in many cases to the extent of 75 per cent. of engineering only of additional works. These include flood control measures on the South Nation and the Napanee; on the Grand at Galt, Hespeler and New Hamburg; and on the Thames at Mitchell and St. Mary's. The total cost of construction for these works, if and when they are carried out, will amount to an additional $3,039,885.

A reforestation project is being carried out jointly by the Ganaraska Authority and the Department of Lands and Forests, similar to the county forest work, except that for the Ganaraska Authority the Government pay half the cost of the land besides planting and managing the forest for approximately 50 years. Since this scheme was inaugurated in 1947, money made available for the purchase of land under the above agreement amounts to $40,000.

Reforestation schemes similar to the one being carried out on the Ganaraska have been applied for by the Thames and the Humber Authorities.

When an Authority becomes sufficiently active to justify it, a permanent employee of the Department is assigned to that Authority. Such an appointment has been made for the Thames Authority and a similar one has been approved for the Humber and Don authorities combined.

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

Another division of the Department of Planning and Development is the Immigration Branch. This Branch was formed in 1947 to organize and administer the Air Immigration Plan commenced during the leadership of the former Prime Minister, George Drew. I am sure that all of the hon. members of this House are familiar with the plan and the degree of success which attended that programme.

In connection with the topic of immigration which has received so much attention in the Press in recent times, there are certain unalterable facts which I would like to mention briefly. They have a vital influence on our present situation and will have an even greater bearing on our future. I want to mention these facts because they may clarify opinions held in certain quarters which are not related to the whole problem.

In simple terms, I feel that we in this Province are approaching a new era, which might be called the second phase in our growth. We have passed the establishment stage and are now in the development and expansion period. Compared to other Provinces in Canada we have a greater number of people, a

greater amount of industry and resources and, therefore, have a greater responsibility as part of the Canadian nation.

On the question of population, there is no doubt that we are a very long way from the saturation point. Our present agricultural land is not nearly producing at total capacity. Industrially, we do not have the equipment or manpower to obtain the full development of natural resources that are available on every side of us.

In connection with immigration, there are responsibilities which rest on the Government of Ontario, such as health and welfare facilities. We provide and administer all such services for the people of this Province. As the population increases, our facilities must keep pace in the provision of new schools, hospitals and other public institutions. Another reason for our interest is that this Province with one-third of the population of Canada is receiving one-half of all immigration to Canada. Last year our proportion was 54%.

The Ontario Immigration Branch in my Department is maintained to keep in touch with immigration matters and to assist immigrants from Great Britain in their establishment. This assistance is also available to other nationalities if they need our help.

At Ontario House, London, an Immigration Department is maintained to advise and help immigrants coming to Ontario. The services given there are specific and in no way do they conflict with Canadian

Government offices, which provide information on a broad, Canada-wide basis. Our Interviewers are able to advise individuals on any town or city in our Province, giving details of industries and other local information; they also advise on employment possibilities.

After all preliminaries have been completed and the individual has decided to emigrate, he is referred to the Canadian Government offices for medicals and other formalities connected with his entry to Canada. Our offices have the closest liaison with the Canadian Government authorities and there is no duplication of effort.

I would like to mention here that on this side of the water the relationship of Ontario and the Federal departments concerned in immigration matters is equally co-operative. We have had several conferences with Ottawa authorities on the subject and we have enjoyed good co-operation and understanding in each instance.

Recently, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) announced a new project to assist our industries to secure skilled help. During our three years of immigration activities, including the air project which brought 10,000 people from Britain, our sea immigration programme which brought another 20,000 people and the Dutch farm project in 1947-48, we have developed good relations with a wide range of industries.

At the request of some of these industries a plan was developed to assist them to secure skilled

help and tradesmen from Great Britain. This plan is now in operation and at the moment involves about 50 industries. There are five screening or selection teams of Ontario industries operating out of Ontario House at the present time.

And I might mention the ones to which I have referred. They are the Toronto Hydro, E. B. Rowe, Dehavilland, General Electric and Hollinger Mines.

Here again, Ontario House immigration officials are working with the Federal Department of Labour and Immigration officials in London to help fill the requirements. I would like to emphasize that the larger proportion of persons coming to these industries or under our auspices are single, and the married men are informed that they must come ahead of their families.

There has been a great increase in the numbers of persons who intend to come to Ontario independent of an employment agreement. Not long ago, Ontario House received 593 letters of inquiry, gave 75 interviews, answered 145 personal inquiries and finalized 86 applications to emigrate, in one day. From this it will be seen that the coming immigration season will be a very active one.

In all of these matters I wish to assure the hon. members of this House and the people of this Province that our aim is to promote good immigration and only bring those classes and skills of new citizens under our auspices who can be absorbed without interfering with the labour structure or the economy

of our Province.

THE HOUSING BRANCH

Second Mortgage Loans

The Housing Branch of the Department of Planning and Development was established primarily to handle (under Housing Corporation Ltd.) all applications for Second Mortgage Loans, pursuant to the addition in The Housing Development Act of that year. As of April 1st, 1950, the loans division of the Branch was transferred to the Treasury. For, in view of the additional 1/6th loans which had been made available to purchasers of new houses, subsequent to December 1st, 1949, under Section 35 of The National Housing Act made by Federal-Provincial agreement, the Province retired from the Second Mortgage Loans field, as of December 31st of that year. As a result, no applications for loans were received after that date and the functions of the Branch became very largely those of an administration agency. All told, 16,727 applications for loans were received.

Of this number, 14,919 were approved. However, as of January 31st, 1951, there were still 88 of the approved loans yet to be processed; these were in respect of houses being erected by individuals on their own account and as yet uncompleted. Most loans were in respect of houses purchased for, or costing, $10,000 or less and the aggregate value of the approved loans is $16,855,992.

Payments back to the Province on account of interest and principal as of January 31st, 1951,

had totalled $2,338,332. and the liability of the Province had been reduced to $14,672,257. which was in the form of short term notes to the Bank of Montreal, less cash on deposit of $327,743.

MR. R. THORNEYCROFT (Hamilton Centre): Mr. Speaker, will the hon. minister (Mr. Griesinger) permit a question? Has the department figured out what profits will accrue to the government after the loans are retired?

MR. GRIESINGER: No, we have not figured that out, for the reason that we do not know whether all those loans will be good or not.

MR. FROST: There will not be any profit.

MR. GRIESINGER: We do not know whether there will be any profits. There probably will be a loss.

MR. WILLIAM DENNISON (St. David): You have some in default.

MR. GRIESINGER: No. If you will allow me to proceed, I think I can cover that.

I am glad to report for the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), that the installments of principal and interest have been paid on the due date in respect of most loans and on the basis of our collection experience to date, no arrears of loans are anticipated in the foreseeable future. I believe the House would be interested to know, that as to January 31st, 1951, 632 loans have been repaid in full.

PROVINCIAL GRANTS

Provincial Grants Towards Federal-Provincial Housing Projects

As was announced in the Legislature at the time The Housing Development Act was passed, the Government, in order to reduce the burden to municipalities in respect of veterans houses erected by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation under Federal-Municipal agreements in 1948 and subsequent years, undertook to pay one-half the cost of land and services to a limit of $300 per house, to a total limit of 10,000 houses at an aggregate estimated cost of $3,000,000.

As under Section 35 of The National Housing Act, a Federal-Provincial Partnership was contemplated and has since been entered into, as will be referred to later, grants will be made in respect of a total of 4,143 house lots in 51 projects to a total aggregate amount of about $1,275,000 after making due allowances for the few grants yet to be processed and paid.

Stimulation of new methods of house construction

Further, under The Housing Development Act and as previously reported in the Legislature, the Government undertook to underwrite new methods of house construction by an amount not to exceed $2,000,000 when it could be shown that a substantial reduction in the cost of houses would be affected thereby.

As previously reported, several applications for assistance were submitted to the Department in 1948 but, as the savings proved to be more theoretical than real, no grants were made. No applications for assistance have been received since.

Re-development Projects

Further to The Housing Development Act, and as previously reported in the Legislature, the Province undertook to participate with the municipalities in the financing of urban re-development projects where this appeared to be a sound policy, to a total on its part of $15,000,000.

The only commitment so far made under this provision is an undertaking to pay $1,000 for each of the 1,062 units already built or to be built in the Regent Park project of the Toronto Housing Authority. $262,000 will have been paid on account at the end of the current fiscal year.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PARTNERSHIP

As the hon. members of the House will remember, the Legislature at its 1950 session added a provision to The Housing Development Act to complement Section 35 of The National Housing Act, a 1949 addition which provides for a Dominion-Provincial Partnership in housing matters. An Enabling Agreement which made the Partnership operable was entered into on May 1st, 1950.

Whereas the houses built by Wartime Housing Ltd., a Federal Crown Company, and Housing Enterprises Limited and their successors, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, were first for war workers and then for veterans, housing under the Partnership is available to all classes of persons on a basis of demand and need. To date a total of 38 inquiries have been received - some in request of general

information and some for rental housing and others for land assembly-servicing deals.

However, it was considered best to proceed slowly and a decision was reached that,initially, consideration would be given only to requests for land assembly-servicing deals from municipalities where it could be shown there was both an effective demand for one-family houses under NHA mortgages and a shortage of serviced land for such houses.

To date, land assembly-servicing agreements have been entered into with the cities of London, Windsor, St. Thomas, Ottawa, Kingston and the Improvement District of Atikokan. Negotiations are being had with the Town of Matheson and the City of Sudbury. The financing in each case is being done by the Dominion and the Province on a 75-25% basis. All lots will be sold at cost, to either speculative builders or individuals desirous of erecting homes on their own account. When sold to builders, the builders will be required to sell their houses at fair and reasonable prices and no person will be sold a lot unless he can satisfy Central Morgage and Housing Corporation that once a basic loan has been arranged, he can finance the house to be erected thereon, to completion.

It is the responsibility of the municipalities to bring the services to the edge of the project at municipal expense but, within the project itself, the cost of all services is financed by the Partners.

The land itself will be sold for cash bu the services will be paid in equal annual installments or principal and interest over fifteen years.

The Provincial share of commitments so far made is expected to gross in the neighbourhood of $1,000,000 and will result in the development of approximately 2,400 lots for house building purposes.

(TAKE "L" FOLLOWS)

MR. PARK: Would the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Griesinger) permit a question?

Can you give us some information as to how much of that land of which you speak is now serviced?

MR. GRIESINGER: Very little is serviced at the present time. Contracts were let in London for sewers on Monday or Tuesday, I believe. The Windsor contracts, I believe, are in the process of being let; but, very little, with the exception of certain portions of it, are serviced.

MR. PARK: Could the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Griesinger) give us any information on the number of lots which are even surveyed?

MR. GRIESINGER: Pardon?

MR. PARK: Could you give us any information on the number of lots which are even surveyed, whether the surveying is completed, even?

MR. GRIESINGER: Yes. Practically all these developments have been surveyed.

MR. PARK: The lots surveyed, too?

MR. GRIESINGER: Yes.

MR. DENNISON: I wonder if the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Griesinger) would tell us if any plan is projected for this area, for the York district, where the housing need is really one of the greatest problems?

MR. GRIESINGER: Yes. We are working on a deal but I am not in a position to make any announcement.

MR. DENNISON: The second question I would like to ask is, is it not true that those cheaper methods you had hoped for last year have not proven to stand up under examination?

MR. GRIESINGER: That is quite right.

MR. DENNISON: So that, the $5,800.00 house which was suggested last year is out?

MR. GRIESINGER: You cannot build anything for that price today.

MR. THORNBERRY: The hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Griesinger) mentioned that the lots will be available to home builders, that is, speculative builders and prospective home owners?

MR. GRIESINGER: That is right.

MR. THORNBERRY: I see some danger in that, with speculative builders acquiring perhaps an entire block of lots to the disadvantage of prospective home owners. I think encouragement should be given to the prospective home owners so that they can acquire a lot and reap the advantage of this agreement, the Dominion-Provincial-Municipality, and shop around for the best deal they can possibly get with the builder. If we let the speculative builders monopolize the purchasing of these lots not much advantage is going to accrue to the eventual owner.

MR. GRIESINGER: I am glad the hon. member for Hamilton Centre (Mr. Thornberry) has brought that up. I assure him we will certainly discuss it with our partners. No lots have been sold up to the present time.

In closing, on the housing branch, I may say up to the present time this government has spent or is committed to spend up to a total of approximately $21,000,000.00, which I believe is --

MR. PARK: Is it possible to give us a breakdown of that $21,000,000.00?

MR. GRIESINGER: I could give it to you. It is practically all in here.

MR. PARK: That is all right.

MR. GRIESINGER: On second mortgages and the other commitments it approximates $21,000,000.00.

MR. WALTERS: Has there been any approach by any of the municipalities with respect to swamp clearance within the last year?

MR. GRIESINGER: No.

(Take M follows)

Now let me turn for a few minutes to Ontario House. As this Assembly is aware, Ontario House in London, England, is our office abroad. It is administered by the Department of Planning and Development and our Agent General for Ontario in the United Kingdom is Mr. J.S.P.Armstrong, who no doubt is well known to many of the hon. members of this House.

For many years Ontario was represented in the United Kingdom until the mid-thirties when the office was closed by the Liberal Government and the building on the Strand was sold. It was re-opened in January, 1944, when Mr.Armstrong was appointed by the Government then headed by Mr. George Drew. Office premises were acquired close to Piccadilly and Pall Mall at 13 Charles II Street, and representation of the province in the United Kingdom was resumed.

One of the first functions which was allotted to Ontario House was that of servicing members of the Canadian forces in London, particularly those from Ontario. A Canteen was established on Lower Regent Street, and until the end of the war and the repatriation of Canadian troops, a great number of facilities for the entertainment and assistance of troops in London were provided. Among other great efforts was the free distribution of many hundreds of thousands of cigarettes provided by the citizens of Ontario.

The chief function of Ontario House is that of representing the Province of Ontario in all of its affairs in the United Kingdom and on the Continent.

The operations of the office are divided into several divisions or branches. One of the most important of these is the division of Trade and Industry. This division is headed by the Trade and Industrial Commissioner, an

industrial engineer, and he is assisted by junior Trade and Industrial Officers and the requisite staff. It operates in conjunction with the Trade and Industry Branch of the Department of Planning and Development. This division or branch has been responsible for the establishment in Ontario of a very substantial portion of the new industries and branch plants which have come to Ontario within the last few years. It has proved itself of invaluable service to manufacturers and mercantile concerns in the United Kingdom and a constant and close relationship is maintained with British industry. Important service is also rendered to Ontario industry in relation to export and other interests mutual to it and to British industry. The value of this work to the Province of Ontario is inestimable.

Another most important division at Ontario House is the Immigration office. The House will recall the fact that Ontario House was responsible for some ten thousand thoroughly good citizens emigrating from the United Kingdom by air in 1947 and 1948. Many thousands of others came by sea. This office functions as an information and advice centre in London for those people who wish to come to Ontario and whom Ontario would welcome. The numbers of enquiries and the numbers of people who have been helped by our Immigration office exceed one hundred and fifty thousand. The office has become very well known in England as a place where useful and accurate information can be obtained on all matters relating to living in Ontario. It is functioning presently on an accelerated scale chiefly on behalf of Ontario industry, and is providing assistance of many varieties to representatives of

Ontario industry in their present efforts to obtain workmen and citizens for the Province.

A very highly competent public relations division is maintained. The functions of that division, of course, speak for themselves, and the name of Ontario stands particularly high as a consequence of its endeavours.

May I repeat that the operations of Ontario House and its several branches are directed by Mr. Armstrong who in turn is responsible to the Minister of Planning and Development. The value to Ontario of this form of representation in the United Kingdom is without limit and great benefit has come to the Province and to the people of Ontario by reason of the most careful and effective manner in which these operations are carried out.

Briefly stated, the function of the Research Council of Ontario is to advise the Provincial Government on research particularly in the natural and physical sciences, and toward the end that our natural resources will be used most efficiently. The personnel making up the Council give an example of the breadth of experience which is being brought to bear on research within the Province. The President of the council, Dr. R. C. Wallace, Principal of Queen's University; the Vice-President, Dr. R. K. Stratford, Director of the Imperial Oil Research Laboratories; Dr. G.P.Gilmour, President of McMaster University; Dr. G.E.Hall, President of the University of Western Ontario; Dr. Sidney E. Smith, President of the University of Toronto; Prof. G.N.Ruhnke, Director of Research for the Provincial Department of Agriculture; Prof.K.F.Tupper, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, University of Toronto; Dr. E.H.Gurney of the Gurney Foundry Company; W.E.

Phillips of Duplate of Canada; H.M.Turner, President of Canadian General Electric; and Hugh Lawson, President of York Knitting Mills, are men foremost in our educational, research and industrial life.

In co-ordinating research in the Province, the Research Council has taken thought for the special nature of research and works through and depends on advisory committees. These committees include representatives from Dominion and Provincial government departments, the National Research Council, the universities, the Ontario Research Foundation, and industry.

Research is being done by many agencies -- Government departments, universities, the Research Foundation and industries. To fully utilize the potential in these agencies is the aim of the Council. This involves co-operation between Provincial and Dominion Government departments, industry, the universities, the Ontario Research Foundation and so on.

One of the first activities of the Research Council was the provision of scholarships for the purpose of encouraging promising graduates in the natural and physical sciences to continue research studies, with a view to developing in Ontario a corps of scientifically trained men and women who would provide the staff to carry out an expanding research program. $50,000.00 per year is distributed annually in scholarships to approximately 60 students to carry on their graduate work.

And a word about industrial research. In this as in other fields of endeavour, the Government is charged with the

provision of general services for the community. The Research Council, in addition to supporting general programs in the basic fields of research which are directly and indirectly of benefit to industry within the Province, has considered the immediate requirements of industry, in particular the smaller industry, in co-operation with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Ontario Research Foundation, the Trade and Industry Branch of the Department of Planning and Development and others. The Industrial Research Services Division of the Ontario Research Foundation was initiated as a result of representations made to the Research Council. Last year 3,627 questions were answered for industry, 867 of these questions resulted in laboratory work.

In addition, a group research plan has been developed by which research is done in co-operation with two or more industries on a 50-50 basis. Several projects under this plan have been carried out with marked success.

The Ontario Northland Railway, in common with all other railways, faces difficult problems. It has been in the position of having to contend with constantly increasing costs while the increases of freight rates necessary to compensate for increased expenditures have tended to lag behind. As in the case of other railways, this inequality has been met, in part at least, by increased efficiency of operation.

Despite all adverse factors, the record of the railway for 1950, as far as gross earnings are concerned, has established a new high. The gross earnings for the year were $11,414,513.00, while those for 1949 were $10,640,362.00, an increase of 7.27 percent. The net earnings for the year also

show a gratifying and, considering all the conditions, surprising increase over the preceding year. At $1,649,868.00, they were in excess of those for 1949 by $888,701.00, an increase of 116.7 percent.

To understand these results, at least three factors must be taken into consideration -- increase in volume of traffic, upward revision of freight rates and increased efficiency of operation. While it is not possible to evaluate the influence of each, all have combined to give the final result.

The year 1950 began without showing any upward trend as far as freight traffic was concerned. The first two months of the year indeed showed car loadings to be considerably less than in 1949, while March and April gave only a very slight increase. It was not until June that a marked increase in traffic occurred. This increase carried through to the end of the year and gave an overall improvement in car loadings of 3.8 percent. This increase is attributable, in large part, to accelerated shipments of forest products, in which paper and lumber played the principal part. These shipments, together with the movement of pulpwood and wood pulp, affected all parts of the system. The Elk Lake Branch, the northern extension of Moosonee and the Noranda branch participated to an encouraging extent.

The increased traffic was not, however, solely attributable to forest products. The asbestos development in Munro Township, near Matheson, by Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited, although the plant was in production only from the month of May, contributed 337 cars before the end of the year. The revival of the Cobalt silver mining area also

was an encouraging factor and Northwestern Quebec made a major contribution with increased shipments of mineral products of several kinds.

Although lagging behind the increases in cost of operation which made them necessary, upward revisions of freight rates had a very appreciable influence on the net earnings of the railway. The following increases all had their effect in 1950; an increase of 8 percent. effective October 11, 1949, a further increase effective March 23, 1950 to 16 percent. followed by one effective June 16, 1950, which made the over-all increase 20 percent. as compared with rates in effect prior to October 11, 1949.

The third major factor which influenced the net earnings of the railway was increased efficiency of operation. The substitution of diesel locomotive power for steam power has become almost general for North American railways and the Ontario Northland has kept pace with this change. It is now engaged in a program of complete dieselization to become fully effective, dependent on developments in the international field which may retard progress, within the next few years. At the beginning of 1950, the railway had in operation three 1,000 h.p. yard switchers, employed in the Englehart and North Bay yards and two 1,500 h.p. road switchers engaged in freight service. During the year 1950, the following units were put into operation; in February, two 1,500 h.p. road switchers in freight service, costing approximately $200,000.00 each and in November, one 1,000 h.p. yard switcher at Timmins, costing approximately $120,000.00. The saving in operational cost, the continuity of service they afford in contrast to steam locomotives and their superior tractive effort all

make for greater efficiency of operation which is reflected in net earnings.

Mention should also be made of the communications service maintained by the railway. As an indication of progress in this department, it may be noted that the gross earnings from long distance telephone service in 1950 were $845,000.00 as compared with $725,000.00 in 1949. During the year 1950, two modern exchange buildings were completed and put into service at Noranda, and Timmins. These were made necessary by the rapidly expanding business in both areas.

The remarkable growth of this branch of the Commission's services becomes apparent when reference is made to the year 1940 when long distance telephone revenues totalled only $240,000.00 as compared with $845,000.00 in 1950.

During 1950, the non-operating employees of the railway were granted an increase of seven cents per hour as of August 31st and the relations with the employees have been on an eminently satisfactory basis. The Ontario Northland Railway is performing most satisfactorily the function for which it was designed -- the development of an area of this Province which has proved to be immensely rich in natural resources, the extent of which only the future can disclose.

As the year closed traffic was being moved in unprecedented volume with every indication of a continuance of heavy business for the forseeable future.

Accelerated expansion of industry and business during 1950 is reported by the Trade and Industry Branch of the Department of Planning and Development.

The branch reports a continued and healthy growth of competition between municipalities in the field of

industrial development. A new trend here is the pooling of effort by several municpalities in the same area, which enables them to conduct effective area development campaigns. The branch has actively assisted in the organization of these municipal and area activities.

In 1950 the branch reports industry in the Province invested more than half a billion dollars in new plant and equipment, a figure which represents a substantial increase over the very impressive capital investment in our industry plant in 1949.

These figures, as reported in "Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1950", which was prepared by the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa, are as follows:

Ontario-1950-Capital Repair and Maintenance Investment in Millions:

Primary and construction industries - $234.9

Manufacturing - 397.8

Contained in this over-all figure sixty-three new industries, occupying approximately 642,000 square feet of floor space were established in Ontario last year. In addition, there were expansions of 127 existing manufacturing plants.

Continued industrial expansion was largely responsible for 65,000 new jobs in non-agricultural pursuits in Ontario last year. The number of persons holding non-agricultural jobs during the week ending November 4th, 1950, was 1,560,000. For the comparable period a year earlier (week ending October 29, 1949) the labour force in business and industry in Ontario numbered 1,495,000 persons. The expansion then of our

industrial and business plant has required additional employment of 65,000 persons.

In order that we may gain perspective in considering these figures, we might regard the employment of 65,000 additional men and women as an Ontario gain equal to the hypothetical creation of a city of the approximate size of Hamilton, with all its industry, business, homes, schools, hospitals and professional services, and with the necessary arrangements for water, sewage treatment, fire protection police protection, health services, et cetera.

Our factories now pour out in a single year manufactured goods with a dollar value of $6.2 billions, or fractionally more than 50 percent. of the entire manufactured product of Canada. It is now known that on this record volume of production in the Province must be superimposed a further production for war purposes of great magnitude.

Some material scarcities are developing in production regarded as non-essential. There will be scattered employment dislocations arising from these material scarcities. But the broad, over-all prospect for 1951 and 1952 is for record production and employment in industry.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I am more convinced and confident than ever that the next fifty years truly belong to Canada. There are just as many, if not more, opportunities for those who would grasp them than during the times of our fathers or even their fathers. Therefore, we must think as Canadians, not as a group of people living in this or that community, or even in Ontario. The continued prosperity of our Province depends entirely on the prosperity of this

great Dominion as a whole.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. J. G. BROWN (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the Debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, I would like to take time by the forelock and move that on Monday next we meet at two o'clock. I think, having started the emancipation of women, we had better proceed with the Bills at that time. I move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that on Monday next, the 12th of March, the House do meet at two o'clock in the afternoon, and the Rules of the House be suspended.

MR. F. R. CLIVER (Grey South): Could the hon. Prime Minister (Mr.Frost) indicate when the Debate on the Budget would be resumed?

MR. FROST: Probably on Tuesday, we are not sure of that. It depends on getting ahead with other work.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Now, Mr. Speaker, on the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr.Frost) motion he mentioned these Bills relating to the emancipation of women. After so many years of delay, I do not know why there should be so much rush, between now and Monday. There are a number of other Bills on the Order Paper which have been printed for some time and which await the attention of the House or await second reading. Does the hon. Prime Minister (Mr.Frost) mean he proposes to call on Monday afternoon the Bills introduced this afternoon?

MR. FROST: That should be all right.

MR. JOLLIFFE: We have not seen them yet; lengthy

speeches have been made about them, but we have not seen them. If they are printed tomorrow, of course, there is no problem.

MR. FROST: They will be available tomorrow or Saturday, anyway.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Unless they are available tomorrow, I would object to their being considered on Monday. We would be more interested in considering Bills of the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy). We have waited a long time for them. Could the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) also indicate what we might expect tomorrow?

MR. FROST: I thought tomorrow I would like to clear up the estimate we were on yesterday, the Department of the Provincial Secretary, and perhaps take some of those other Bills that are in Committee stage that are more or less routine. I thought perhaps we might first go ahead with the Department of the Provincial Secretary's Estimates, which we were partly through yesterday, and then go ahead and clear up some of these routine matters. We would like naturally to get ahead; there is a lot of business to do. I am hopeful that these Bills which are of all sorts would be printed and available tomorrow, and if so, they could be studied and we could go on tomorrow.

MR. JOLLIFFE: About two hours tomorrow?

MR. FROST: Well, if we meet at two o'clock, perhaps we could wind up. A number of hon. members want to catch trains tomorrow; perhaps if we sat later than three-thirty we could do it with agreement.

(TAKE "N" FOLLOWS)

MR. FROST: We could then, by agreement, proceed with matters which are not contentious, and allow the hon. members who wish to leave, to go about 3:15, and we would then go ahead with other matters of a routine nature.

MR. JOLLIFFE: We will not need the Whips.

MR. FROST: Oh, no.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): I think we could almost make this motion a permanent one, from now on. However, I will discuss that with the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6:15 of the clock p.m.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

———•———

Hon- (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker

———•———

Volume XXVII

FRIDAY, MARCH 9th,1951

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And the House having met.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting Reports by Committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

Orders of the Day.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 48.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Forty-eighth Order; House in Committee of Supply, Mr. Frost.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair and that the House resolve itself into the Committee on Supply for the consideration of certain estimates.

Motion agreed to.

The House in Committee on Supply (Mr. Bryan L. Cathcart in the Chair).

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I think perhaps I should make a statement to the House at least in part covering certain parts raised the other day by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), because in its statement obviously there were some misunderstandings. I think the statement was based upon a newspaper report in which there were certain incorrect figures given.

I might clarify the whole matter and shorten the proceedings in connection with this by giving to the House a statement of policy, also a statement of some of the correct figures and background involved in the matter of our Civil Service.

Mr. Chairman, first of all, may I say that, in my day, as Prime Minister, going back to May 1948, I have had increasing dealings with the Civil Service although, as you know, the Civil Service arrangements are through the Councils in the various departments with the Joint Advosiry Council at the top which sits with the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Chairman, with our 13,000 or more employees I have been increasingly impressed, that is, with the type of employees, the job they are doing and their attitude. I cannot speak too highly of that.

I may say that in these days it is difficult to keep abreast of things, there have to be so many changes. As I said to the House the other day, I used the figure, I think, of 58 cents as the value of the dollar computed on a certain basis. By the time that was written in the Budget and the manuscript was prepared and delivered by me here in the House, that had fallen to 57 cents. We are dealing with a difficult problem. I recognize that in ordinary times, if we were going back to the days of years ago, the revisions which were made in 1946, a very complete revision of the Civil Service arrangements having been made at that time, that that probably would have met the circumstances for many years. As it was those things were very quickly outdated. One only has to see the statistics contained in the Budget and, indeed, the references to which the Opposition's financian critics (Mr. Wismer) made yesterday to financial arrangements to know how quickly those things have been outdated. Last Fall, last November, I think it was, we added $5. to the cost of living bonus, making the cost of living bonus $20. per month. At that time, and previous

to that time, extensive revisions were made. I recognize that with the change of conditions these revisions have to take place constantly. I recognize that that is the case. I would be the last person to stand before this House and say that our schedules of today are positively up to-date because, Mr. Chairman, such could not be the case.

I will say, as I said the other day, to the House, that I think there has to be constant revision. I quite frankly admit this, after investigation and discussion with Mr. Johnson, the President, and others, that I do not think our Joint Advisory Council system was functioning as smoothly and as satisfactorily as it might have up to last Fall.

At that time I looked into the matter with the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) and we discussed the matter with representatives of the Civil Service. Very considerable changes were made. I am glad that there has been a very great betterment in that situation and I am hoping for a greater betterment in it; because I am most anxious, and I am determined that our dealings with the Civil Service should be all calculated to give Ontario the best Civil Service and, indeed, the best paid Civil Service in Canada.

There is a point which, no doubt, some of the hon. members will mention and I think I might as well mention it right now. The Civil servants, themselves, have their own Secretary, Mr. McMaster. Unfortunately there were some newspaper comments a year ago, or last Summer, which, I think, contributed to some misunderstandings, but after all, I like to look at these things from the standpoint of fairness and, after a discussion with the representatives of the Civil Servants Association, I came to this conclusion, that they have

to have a Secretary. Any Association with the number of problems which they have necessarily must have a Secretary. I think they have to have a full-time Secretary. I think, and I would be personally prepared to consider this, as they do in some of the other Provinces, make a contribution to the payment of the Secretary and perhaps even give the Secretary the benefits of superannuation. I recognize that some of the hon. members opposite me will say that is not in accordance with the Labor Relations Act; but, remember this; it is a totally different situation, a different totally point of view which is involved where the Government represent all of the people of Ontario. Unionization, of course, does not take place in the ordinary sense, nor does collective bargaining, but I think it is fair to say that under those circumstances any Government must lean backwards in dealing with the representatives of the Association.

I instructed the Commissioner to make arrangements to allow the Secretary always to sit in, if he desired, at the meetings of the Joint Advisory Council, because there is a mass of details which have to be taken up. I would say that is an example, I think, of understanding and an example of the benefit there is in people sitting around a table and talking things over.

I should like to put to the House some statistics in a very brief way. I have given you that as the background of policy. I can assure you that anything and everything which can be done to improve the situation will be done.

We have meetings now and I should not say almost constantly, but perhaps that is not too much of an exaggeration, meetings of the various Councils and the Joint Advisory Council

and representatives, taking place all the time.

I should like to give these figures to the House. Last year there were 12,000 salary increases given. I may say this, that we leaned ourselves to salary increases, which gave superannuation and other benefits rather than the cost of living bonus. Now, at the present time we have both. As you will recollect, there was an old cost of living bonus some years ago which was incorporated into salary, now we have a cost of living bonus of $20. a month; but the emphasis, quite likely, were laid upon salary increases. Last year there were 12,000 salary increases given as compared with a total staff of 13,500; and there were in the 13,500, 3,000 new employees appointed during the year, most of whom would not be eligible for immediate increases, it would appear that the entire service was affected and that many received two increases during last year.

The second point is that included in the 12,000 salary increases 1750 of such increases were made possibly by revising the schedules and raising the ceilings. In other words, we found that there were a number of cases of old employees who, perhaps, for instance, had been redeiving say, $2,540, a year and had reached the top of their classification. In order to give those people assistance we raised the classification, for instance, to $2,720, to enable a $100, increase to be given to them last year, with the possibility of a $100. increase this year, I think that is a proper view. There were 1,750 such cases.

In 1946 we made a complete revision of salaries which included the incorporation of the cost of living bonus at that

time. Since 1946 there have been 780 revisions in classifications; that is, raising the classifications or expanding them to meet the days in which we live, many of which have been revised, indeed, more than once. This process of revision is carried on continuously by the Civil Service Commission and with it we have had the advantage of sitting with the Commissioner and with the Joint Advisory Council; or, in any event, the Joint Advisory Council considers the revisions and is advised of them even if not sitting in when they are made. It involves deletion of classes no longer required, the establishment of new classes, and the revision of compensation rates available to classes.

To give you an idea of the extent of that process and the difficulties of the days in which we live, I have here particulars of the months of November, December and January last. As an indication of this process it may be stated that last November 40 classes were revised and 6 new classes established. Now, Mr. Chairman, in ordinary times, there might not be that number of revisions in a whole year but, due to the times, as I say, in which we live, there were 40 classes revised and 6 new classes established in that one month. In December there were 34 classes revised and in that month an additional cost of living bonus was given payable, of course, from then on monthly. That cost of living bonus was made retroactive to the first of the fiscal year, April 1, 1950. In January there were 76 classes revised and 26 new classes established. That, in itself, in the month of January, is a very heavy revision.

Mr. Chairman, I asked the Civil Service Commissioner and advised him by letter to do this, to immediately pursue the revision of all of our classes with a view to modernizing

in every degree the classifications of which there are many thousands in our Civil Service. I asked that that be done. The Dominion, as you know, revised its schedules I think some time in November. I asked the Commissioner and the Advisory Council to immediately check over every class in the Dominion schedules with a view to seeing what relations our classes bore to that. I have these figures which I know will be interesting to the hon. members of the House.

I may say, in using these figures I, perhaps, might express some apology, for this reason, that I, by no means, stand here and say that everything is completely right in the Civil Service. I recognize the revisions which we have to make have to be pursued constantly and, therefore, what I state now in these days is sometimes outdated in a comparatively short time.

The Dominion Labor Gazette for January 1951 gives an average salary for male office workers in Canada of $44.80 a week. The average salary for males in the Ontario Civil Service last September -- and this does not include the recent addition of $60. or $5. a month, for the cost of living bonus -- was $52.35, as compared with the average of $34.80 in Canada. For females the figure for office workers across Canada was $32.50. This average for the Ontario Civil Service, last September, which does not include the cost of living bonus recently added, was $36.30, which now would be some place around $37.50 as compared with the average.

The Dominion Labor Gazette for February 1951 gives the average salary for Canada as $45.67. In the Ontario Civil Service the average salary is $48.00.

It might be argued that the Civil Service average included the salaries of high officials, which, of course, is true; but it also includes a very considerable number of lower paid workers, such as office workers, girls, maids and the like, which are not included in the Dominion figures of office workers or government workers. So that, the two factors certainly do provide at least some basis for comparison.

Mr. Chairman, there are two points in conclusion which I should mention to you. One of them is for some very considerable time I have been interested in the matter of the pay of female employees.

I instructed verbally and afterwards in writing the Civil Service Commissioner to revise all the female salaries, to see that women are paid comparable compensation with men for the same class of employment.

I may say to the hon. members that that, of course, is a great problem. In reading over the repprt of the Commission in the Old Country, in the United Kingdom, published some time ago, it was said that that was one sphere in which that principle could be carried out satisfactorily. All of us hope that it can be carried out satisfactorily throughout all of the levels of our economic life in the Province of Ontario, but certainly it should be and can be carried out satisfactorily in the Civil Service, and the Commission has been so advised.

Another matter to which I may refer is, as I have said, our Civil Servants are not unionized. There is no collective bargaining, in the ordinary sense; nevertheless through what one might call the Whitley Council system which we have here, which I think is now working very satisfactorily, there is a form of discussion which goes on continuously between the Commissioner and the Advisory Council. (TAKE "B" FOLLOWS)

Now, Mr. Chairman, this involves a matter upon which we have had many discussions in this Chamber. As I have said and the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) has aid in the Chamber on many occasions, we believe in the principle of voluntary, revocable check-off. We believe that is a matter which can be carried on satisfactorily. We realize the difficulties with legislating on that point. We think the attitude we took here a year ago is correct on that. Nevertheless no collective bargaihing on all these cases is possible, and we believe that that principle is sound.

We did do this; we extended this principle to our Civil Service Assocation, the Civil Service Association of Ontario.

We have discussed that matter and I instructed the Commissioner to take up with our Department the making of deductions for association dues. I suggested in the first place, every three months but the civil servants themwelves thought that probably a monthly basis was better and that they agreed to. This is now in effect in the service, it is on a voluntary revocable basis. If a civil servant wants to do that, all that is necessary is to have the necessary forms signed and, if they want to revoke that, they sign the revocation form. Now, I also extended that to the Civil Service War Veterans Association and the 25 Year Club. The last two Associations wrote me a very nice letter saying that they did not, as far as they were concerned, think that it was necessary. They thanked us for the privilege that was given but did not avail themselves of it. The Civil

Service Assocation is availing themselves of it. The service is not unionized in the ordinary sense, and what we might call voluntary, revocable check-off, as we discussed here in the House does not apply. Nevertheless, we have given to our civil servants comparable convenience and benefit of collecting their Assocation dues and paying it to the Association if they want to. I think, Mr. Chairman, all of that is an enlightened attitude as far as our civil servants are concerned. I can end my statement by saying this, that we are most anxious that inequities and perhaps difficulties and differences in our service should be ironed out and that our civil servants should feel that the government is receptive to their problems and that we are meeting them in a reasonable, proper way.

Now, I have told Mr. Johnson and members of the Association that while properly, of course, their dealings should be through the Department and through the Joint Advisory Council and with the Civil Service Commissioner, nevertheless, if they feel that things are not working smoothly together to come in and see me, there is no Iron Curtain around me and they can discuss things with me at any time.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St.Andrew): Mr. Chairman, I was on my feet when we last considered this item of the Estimates. We adjourned to continue it now and at that time I stated that, in my opinion, the government's attitude is a shameful one both in regard to the salary question and in regard to its attitude towards the civil servants as an organized group. Since then, we

have had the privilege of listening to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). I imagine, Mr. Chairman, this could be called an interlude during my discussion or my contribution to the discussion and perhaps we can call it a "Strange Interlude." It sounds very well and there are indications of some awareness on the part of the government of errors of its way in the past. But having listened very attentively to what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) had to say and taking note of those expressions of awareness of the need for improvement, I am still of the opinion that I was correct in my first statement which I repeated a minute or two ago.

MR. FROST: There is nothing I can do or say that would every satisfy you.

MR. SALSBERG: My very good friend the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) knows that the contrary is true, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has done and said many things that I welcomed and approved. However, in this case the best I can do is acknowledge he shows signs of the awareness of the need for some radical changes in the government's attitude towards the civil service. The fact remains that we still have citizens employed by the province whose starting rate is .63¢ an hour plus the Cost of Living Bonus, bringing their basic rate, including bonus, to approximately .73¢ an hour. That applies to the day shift of unskilled male labor employed by the Department of Works in this building.

MR. FROST: What class would that be in?

MR. SALSBERG: Casual, casual unskilled male labor, and may I add that these casuals---

MR. FROST: I might say to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg), I have the schedule here and casual labor is paid, days .76¢ an hour, night .92¢ an hour and are allowed two weeks holiday with pay, sick credits of one day per month and the hours per week, I think, are only 27 hours in some of these classes. I might say that the average work week here is only 37½ hours so I would say to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) if he has any particulars here, let me have them, give them to me and I will investigate every particular case from him and I will assure him of this, that any name he gives me will be treated in absolute confidence.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I welcome that interruption and I am referring cases to the government right now, when I mention this class of workmen. The difference in the figures I gave and those given by the hon. Prime Minister is three cents an hour, I thought they were getting .73¢, that is including bonus, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) says .76¢. May I correct the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). That group of workers is employed 42½ hours a week, they would starve much faster if they were only working 37 hours a week, they are paid on an hourly rate.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, in this city of Toronto the hiring rate for the same type of work or workman is .97½¢ an hour and that figure existed until today, it will be increased considerably when the wate discussions terminate. At the moment the city of Toronto has offered the civic employees $7. a week wage increase.

MR. FROST: I might say, Mr. Chairman, that I am quoting the lowest of any of the categories, in the same category I am not depending upon length of service and so on. That .76¢ runs up to .94¢ and that night work from .92¢ to $1.14, so I taking the lowest possible wage.

MR. SALSBERG: Naturally I am taking the lowest,too.

MR. C. M. MILLARD (York West): The people in the low brackets have to eat too.

MR. SALSBERG: I am interested, as I am sure all hon. members of the House are interested in improving the position of the civil servants, particularly those who are extremely underpaid. I must say, at this juncture, that the complaint about wages, the salaries paid to civil servants applies to all categories from the highest to the lowest; I repeat, it applies to the Deputy Ministers, heads of Departments down to the sweeping staff. Now, the difference in the present rates between the province and the city of Toronto is .23¢ an hour for unskilled labor, casual labor, and if you have a wOrking man employed by the province and a neighbor of his employed by the city the family of the provincial employee will be unable to maintain a living standard as high as that of the civic worker. The civic employees are now getting at least a $7. a week increase---they are still asking for more---whereas this government gave the civil servants a $5. a month bonus in November and, it is true, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) forgot to mention it and I will help him out by saying that the bonus was retroactive and applied for the period, I think, from April. But, what is the $5. a month bonus when the

when the cost of living is skyrocketing as is the case at present. There is no justification for any inferior wage level for the civil service in this province as compared with the city, whether it is casual, unskilled labor or the Deputy Ministers, when you compare him with a Commissioner of the city. It was pointed out this summer that men employed by the city of London in the garbage collection department are receiving more wages, higher wages, than is paid by the province to employees in its provincial institutions in that area.

Now, therefore, on the question of wages the government policy is certainly one that calls for a basic revision, a change of heart and changes of attitude and an immediate revision of the wages standards, at least, to the level of those prevailing in the city of Toronto.

Now, I want to say a word about the general policy of the government towards the civil service, I mean the collective bargaining policy. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) in his statement---

MR. FROST: I might say to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Doucett) is away and I am not particularly familiar with some of these schedules. However, I just noticed this, that it is proposed as of April 1st to further revise the rates of the casuals and the starting rates will be raised to $1540 plus cost of living bonus of $240 so, that would be $1780 a year and that series would run up to $1840 a year plus cost of living bonus which would bring it up to $2080, it runs from $1780. to $2080.

effective April 1st.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, I am always confident that the prodding of the opposition groups brings minor concessions, otherwise I do not think any hon. member of the opposition groups would take the time they are taking in arguing with the government and in appealing to the government. This is a promissory note and I am sure that the civil servants will be on the job to see that the promissory note is honoured when it is due.

MR. FROST: My notes are always paid.

MR. SALSBERG: I am speaking of experience until now. Until now I say it is a shameful wage policy that the government has pursued and the argument that the policy of other governments was worse does not in any way offer a defence for the government today.

Now, then, on the matter of the government policy towards collective bargaining, I cannot be very satisfied with the carefully chosen words of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) about the government's recognition of the merit of the argument of dealing more promptly and regularly and in a better way with the civil service. I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr.Frost) is dodging the main issue, and that is that the provincial government has set an atrocious example to private industry in the manner in which it acted towards the civil servants of the province. It was a scandalous behavior we witnessed last Summer which resulted in a crisis in the civil service of this province. I charge that the government violated the spirit and the letter of the legislation that is on the books of this province relative

to collective bargaining. I say that it set an example for private industry that, if it followed it, would result in the destruction of the trade unions in this province. What was the situation that led up the the crisis in the relationship between the government and the civil service? The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) who repeatedly expresses his adherence to the principle of collective bargaining refused to meet with the representatives of the civil service if they were to have their paid secretary in on such meetings. Now, imagine a steel company or an automobile company or any other employer refusing to meet with its workers because they are bringing along an officer of their union who is not necessarily an employee of their company. Why, there would be an outcry from one end of the province to the other against such an attitude on the part of industry and the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) would be obliged on the basis of the legislation now in force, to label the action of such a company as in violation of the labor laws of this province. That is what the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) would be obliged to do and yet, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) who is so very affable, pleasant and kind sat in his office and said he would not meet with the civil servants if Mr. McMaster, their elected and paid secretary accompanied them. He is an outsider.

(TAKE "C" FOLLOWS)

Now, the principle of excluding outsiders was, therefore, introduced by the Government of this Province in relation to the civil servants, and it reached the stage where in protest against the action of the government, the entire Executive of the Civil Service Association resigned. If that is not a crisis in the relationship between the government and its civil servants, then I do not know what a crisis is. They resigned in protest, and they left the office of the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost).

The people of this Province were informed by the press --

MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) should keep himself up to date.

MR. SALSBERG: My very good friend, the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) did not bring this House up to date --

MR. FROST: If I had known the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) had that speech written, I would have waited until he finished.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) knows that this member who is now on his feet never srote a speech, nor has read a speech in this House. What I hold in my hand here, are the figures of the salaries paid by the City and the Province -- I will hand it to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: - and let him study those figures. In addition, I hold in my hand clippings from the Toronto newspapers, and clippings from the official organ of the Civil Service Association of this Province. The newspapers --

MR. FROST: Would you mind letting me have those, too.

MR. SALSBERG: I will be goad to forward them after I have quoted from them.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: May I, before I pursue, remind the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) that we have an arrangement with Hansard that all matters from which we quote forthwith be forwarded to Hansard, and after the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) has looked at these, I would ask him to send them to the Hansard table.

MR. FROST: I thought if I got them you would be sunk.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: I do not think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) thinks that I would sink so fast.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: I assure him I can swim without this lifebelt. But while I am swimming, I might as well have this lifebelt with me.

Here is one headline:

> "Civil Service stalemate; Frost won't see Secretary".

Imagine every anti-labor employer, every battler against trade unionism, sitting back and saying: "There is a good Premier; he will not see them if they bring along an outsider". I can imagine Mr. Sale, of the Ford Motor Car Company -- which, by the way, paid more dividends last year then the total capital investment of the Company -- saying he wished he could tell George Burt to get out of his office, because he does not work for the

Ford Company, and the head of the Steel Corporation saying he wished he could get the hon. member for West, York (Mr. Millard) out of his office, because he is not an employee of the Steel Company of Canada. Now what a demonstration! What a violation of the spirit and the letter of the legislation, which the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) holds out to be the best labor legislation in the world!

But then the next headline says:

"Civil Service Officers resign when Secretary Barred from wage talks."

Then we have another headline, this time from the Globe & Mail:

"Cannot reach Premier, states case on wages".

That applies to the spokesman for the Civil Service.

Of course, there was one editorial which supported the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost), which appeared in the one English Daily Morning Paper in Toronto - I say that, because there are other morning papers in other languages -- and this says:

"Leave the outsiders out."

That is the heading of the editorial. And another:

"Mr. Frost says it is O.K.; refuses to sit with the elected officials of the Civil Service Association".

I could go on and read a number more, but I shall be glad to send the entire envelope over to the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) --

MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, after having heard my

statement, I think the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) will concede that after this he should not be so gullible as to believe everything he reads in the newspapers.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: Particularly The Globe & Mail.

MR. SALSBERG: I have not, nor has this House, nor has the Civil Service heard from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) a clear-cut, unambiguous statement,

First; that it is their right to form any association or union that they see fit.

Second; that this government will meet and will negotiate with any officer of the Civil Service Organization, whether it be as an association or a trade-union, whom the Civil Service will elect, whether such an official is an employee of the privince or not.

We have not yet heard that assurance. I think that is the minimum assurance that should be given to the House and to the Civil Service, that they, as well as the Civic employees, and as well as any other group of workers, have the right to associate as they desire.

Then, the right to choose there officers.

Next, that the government, as the employer, will meet with their d uly elected officers, regardless of where they come from.

If the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) wants to give that assurance now, I shall be glad to sit down for a moment, and let him give the assurance. But I would say to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that until now he did not give a clear-cut assurance. He said they would meet oftener; he said everything was not satisfactory; he said there was ground for some

complaint, but not yet has the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) made the statement that the civil servants and I think the majority of the province - would like to hear from him that they have the right to form themselves into an association or a trade-u on.

Is the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) prepared to make the statement, that whether it be Mr. McMaster or anybody else whom the civil servamts will choose, will be recognized as their representative, and will be dealt with.

Does the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) want to make that assurance?

MR. FROST: Go ahead and make your speech.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) does not want to give that assurance. There you are. That goes to show that I understood the hon. Premier's (Mr. Frost) remarks very well. He spoke very feelingly, and in a fashion which is usually his own, pleasant to listen to, kind, and so on, but the basic issue was confused and beclouded.

And in concluding my remarks --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: At this point of the discussion I must interrupt myself to tell those who try to interrupt me from across the Chamber, that their methof of interruption will not help the government, nor will it stop me at any time.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: All they will accomplish by the attempted interruptions is to show that the government has a very bad case and they want to hush it up, by

silencing a critic, and, secondly, that in a general way they cannot "take it".

I realize the hon. members opposite form the majority, and I would ask the hon. members across the way to "take it" and smile. At least that much can be expected from them.

Now, I will go back to where I interrupted myself and say that the government policy in regard to collective bargaining is one we must condemn -- yea, I will use the strong term -- we must condemn a policy with denies the provincial civil servants an elementary right, which has already been recognized by law for other workers in the province. I do hope that a basic change of government policy will be forthcoming, both in regard to the wages paid, and to the far-reaching question of collective bargaining.

MR. EAMON PARK (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, I want to say one or two words about this question of the Civil Service. All through the remarks which the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) made a short time ago, was indicated his view that everything is not perfect in the Service, and that there is plenty of room for improvement. I do not know when he issued his instructions to the Commission with respect to re-classification, or when he issued instructions to the Commission with respect to equallizing, or coming closer to equallizing the wages as between men and women employees.

Today I obtained a copy of the classifications of the Ontario Public Service from the Civil Service Commission's office. It is dated January 26th, 1951,

and since I only got it today, I presume it to be the most up-to-date document of the wage scales being paid to the Civil Service.

And I am quite sure the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will agree that some of these scales are exceptionally low.

There are some scales in it - for instance, the one regarding charwomen, is very low, $825.00 a year. You must, of course, add $240.00 to that, for the cost of living bonus. $825.00 is the wage rate in the schedule given to me today at the office of the Civil Service Commission. $825.00 for charwomen employed in this building and other buildings by the government. That is $825.00 per year, plus $240.00, cost of living bonus.

There are other categories, but that is the lowest one I noticed as I glanced through it.

I notice that the matron in a District jail receives as salary $900.00 per year, plus $240.00 cost of living bonus.

MR. FROST: I might explain to the hon. member (Mr. Park) that I am not too familiar with these particular schedules. The rates I have are from $900.00 to $1140. -- that $900.00 plus $240.00 cost of living bonus -- then $975.00 and $1050.00.

But those rates apply to those who only work comparatively short hours, that is, to a few women who are employed during the day in the washrooms. The others are generally paid an hourly rate, and would probably come under the rates for casual help. I think these are particular cases.

MR. PARK: There are two groups; one group at the rate of $900.00, with a top of $1340.00.

Then, group 2, matrons at the District jails, starting at $1140.00 - that is the top -- and to that you must add the $240.00 cost of living bonus.

Hon. G.A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that these people are actually casual employees. They are not working full time, or anything like full time, and many of them only work about 20 hours a week, and when they are found to be satisfactory, they are put on the permanent staff, and paid the permanent rate. They only work about 20 hours a week, and their earnings average about $20.00 a week, so you will see they are getting about $1.00 per hour.

MR. PARK: "Casual" is perhaps not the right word. The matrons -- I presume that is a full-time rate. The rate is $1140.00. The hon. Minister (Mr. Welsh) can confirm that.

MR. FROST: I must admit there are many answers to these questions which I cannot get today, but if the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) will give me the particulars of which he complains I will refer them to the Joint Advisory Council, and ask for a complete report, and give it to the hon. member (Mr. Park).

You can take some of these matters out of the schedule without any explanation, and until you get the explanation, they do not, perhaps, appear to be fair.

May I say, Mr. Chairman, that all these matters are on constant review, and being discussed, and I have

no doubt there are explanations which would satisfy the hon. member (Mr. Park).

MR. PARK: I am sure there are, and I will accommodate the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), and, if he wishes, I will put the schedule on Hansard, and he can have the entire list, and work it out from there.

MR. FROST: That is not very co-operative. I think the hon. member (Mr. Park) might be more co-operative.

MR. PARK: There are a great many workers in the Civil Service who are hired at $1140.00 a year, many more at $1240.00 a year, which wages, even when you include the $240.00 a year cost of living bonus, run anywhere from $22.00, $24.00, to $26.00 per week. There are any number of categories receiving those wages.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) made some reference to attempts to establish equality of rates as between male and female workers, doing the same kind of work. The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) yesterday went to some trouble to tell us about a Bill which was supposed to cover that very thing. I want to point out that in the hon. Minister of Labour's (Mr. Daley) own department, we find, "Inspector, Department of Labour", and the beginning rate is $2440.00, with a top rate of $3,000.00.

Then there is another category, which is right next to that one, called "Inspectoress", which runs $400.00 per annum less. I do not know the difference between an "Inspector" and an "Inspectoress", except sex, and in the Department of Labour itself, there is a difference of $400.00.

MR. FROST: I do not like to see my hon. friend (Mr. Park) get himself into a fog.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. FROST: If the hon. member (Mr. Park) will be good enough to give me these particular items about which he has some doubt, and about which he might create a doubt in my mind, I will have a complete report prepared, and give to the hon. member (Mr. Park) and table it in the House. If there are disparities, according to the enlightened policies of this government, they will be all corrected.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. PARK: I intend to put the entire schedule on Hansard, so the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will have the entire record before him, if he has not had it before.

MR. FROST: My hon. friend (Mr. Park) does not want to be enlightened?

MR. PARK: I want the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to be enlightened, but he is afraid to listen.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Then we must be full of fear, as we have done nothing else but listen.

MR. PARK: I hope the letter by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to the Civil Service Commission, with respect to equality as between male and female workers gets some attention before the Bill introduced by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) comes before the House.

Hon. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): We were not sure whether you would support the B ill or not.

MR. FROST: Are you for it or against it?

MR. JOLLIFFE: The hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) voted against equal pay for equal work, not two years ago.

MR. FROST: Oh no, we just gave a hoist for six months, to think it over.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Well, while all these balloons are being floated around, let me puncture them by saying that the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley), the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and every hon. member on that side of the House voted against that Bill.

MR. FROST: Oh no. I know the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) wants to be accurate. We moved that the reading be hoisted for six months, so we could consider it, and then we brought in enlightened legislation.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

(TAKE "D" FOLLOWS)

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Chairman, not even a child is deceived by a six-months' hoist in connection with a Bill of that kind.

MR. FROST: Apparently you are.

MR. A.A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): That just make you the hangman of progress.

MR. PARK: Mr. Chairman, I am always happy to see the government persuaded that the Bills produced by opposition members are valid propositions, and I am always happy to see them accept the principles of those Bills. Frankly, we will have another opportunity to discuss the Bill the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) introduced, and I do not intend to dwell upon it.

MR. FROST: Are you going to wait for it?

MR. PARK: The government may have been persuaded as to the need to introduce that Bill; but it has not been persuaded enough in its salary schedules in the Civil Service to put those principles into effect.

Hon. G.ARTHUR WELSH (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Chairman, those salary revisions are going on constantly. You would think to hear the remarks of the previous speakers this is something that just occurred yesterday. We are at it all the time, and the hon. member knows it

MR. PARK: It only occurred yesterday as far as the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) was concerned.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Hon. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): I wasn't sure of your support.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. DALEY: Am I going to get it?

MR. FROST: We do not know whether you are going to vote for us or not.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): We are keeping you in suspense.

MR. FROST: We are going to give you a chance. You will all have your chance to vote for it. If you want to vote against it, all right.

MR. PARK: The Cabinet benches are so touchy on the subject I think their consciences must be bothering them.

AN hon. MEMBER: If they had a conscience.

AN hon. MEMBER: They do not like it.

MR. FROST: At least we have a conscience over here.

MR. C.H. MILLARD (York, West): You should be highly complimented. You keep it well hidden if you do.

MR. MacLEOD: Your conscience is a frozen asset.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. PARK: Because I think it is a point which is of very considerable concern to many civil servants, I will ask Hansard to put the schedule of rates on record for all to see, so that we will all have an opportunity of studying them at our leisure.

(Page D-3 follows)

ONTARIO

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE ONTARIO PUBLIC SERVICE

This reprint of the Compensation Schedules, indexed alphabetically, replaces all previous editions and contains amendments to date. As further revisions are approved, they will be sent to you in loose-leaf form, for convenience in keeping your copy up to date.

"C. J. FOSTER"
Civil Service Commissioner.

Toronto, January 26, 1951.

ONTARIO PUBLIC SERVICE

SALARY SCHEDULES - ALPHABETIC INDEX

January, 1951

CODE NO.	CLASS TITLE	SALARY RANGE
1254	Abattoir Butcher	$1840 - 2340
110	Accountant, Group 1	2240 - 2740
111	Group 2	2740 - 3150
112	Group 3	3150 - 3800
113	Group 4	3800 - 4600
114	Group 5	4600 - 5500
276	Accountant, Group 1, Savings Office	1940 - 2340
277	Group 2	2340 - 2740
278	Group 3	2740 - 3150
120	Accountant, Supreme Court of Ontario	5000 - 6000 & up
71	Accounting Machine Operator, Group 1	1540 - 1940
72	Group 2	1940 - 2340
73	Accounting Machine Supervisor	2240 - 2540
340	Administrative Officer, Milk Control Board	4000 - 5500
1326	Aerial Photographer, Group 1	2640 - 3150
1327	Group 2	3000 - 3450
240	Agent General for Ontario	6000 & up
302	Agricultural Representative, Group 1	3000 - 4200
303	Group 2	4200 - 4600
1301	Air Engineer	2240 - 2640
1373	Animal Attendant, Group 1	1240 - 1940
1374	Group 2	1540 - 2140
697	Apprenticeship Instructor	2440 - 3150
414	Arbor iculturist, Group 1	2340 - 2860
415	Group 2	3000 - 3600
835	Architect	4400 - 5250
717	Archivist, Group 1	2240 - 2740
718	Group 2	2860 - 3300
719	Archivist of Ontario	4400 - 5000
1160	Assayer	3000 - 3600
185	Assessor, Group 1	2040 - 2640
186	Group 2	2640 - 3150
187	Group 3	3150 - 3800
119	Assistant Accountant, Supreme Court of Ontario	3600 - 4600
301	Assistant Agricultural Representative	2340 - 3000
834	Assistant Architect	3800 - 4400
138	Assistant Auditor, Criminal Justice Accounts	2040 - 2860
836	Assistant Chief Architect	5250 - 6000
143	Assistant Chief Auditor, Ontario Securities Commission	4000 - 4600
1133	Assistant Chief Male Supervisor	1940 - 2440
831	Assistant Chief Planner	4600 - 5500
195	Assistant Chief Property Valuator	4400 - 5500
920	Assistant Chief of Fire Services Division	3150 - 3800
121	Assistant Controller of Revenue	5500 - 6000 & up
1011	Assistant Crown Attorney, Group 1, for the City of Toronto and the County of York.	2640 - 3600
	Group 2	3600 - 5000
	Group 3	5000 - 6000 & up

1014	Assistant Crown Attorney, Group 1 (outside Toronto)	$2440 - 3450
1015	Group 2	3600 - 4600
211	Assistant Deputy Minister	4600 - 6000 & up
211.1	Assistant Deputy Treasurer	5000 - 6000 & up
330	Assistant Director, Department of Agriculture	3000 - 4000
243	Assistant Director, Immigration Branch	3300 - 4200
287	Assistant Director, Savings Office Branch	4200 - 5000
1041	Assistant Director, Succession Duty Branch	4600 - 6000 & up
339	Assistant Director, Western Ontario Experimental Farm	3300 - 4000
619	Assistant Director of Cadet Corps	3600 - 4200
621	Assistant Director of Fire Training	3150 - 3800
605.1	Assistant Director of Vocational Education	5500 - 6500
83	Assistant Head Operator, Telephone Exchange	1840 - 2140
318	Assistant in Extension, Group 1	2340 - 2860
319	Group 2	2860 - 3300
1184	Assistant in Research, Group 1	2340 - 2860
1185	Group 2	2860 - 3300
626	Assistant Inspector of Elementary Schools	3000 - 3600
1028	Assistant Inspector of Legal Offices - Group 1	3000 - 4000
1029	Group 2	4000 - 5000
509	Assistant Inspector of Prisons	2340 - 2860
961	Assistant Inspector of Theatres	2440 - 3000
710	Assistant Librarian, Group 1	1540 - 1840
711	Group 2	1840 - 2240
282	Assistant Manager, Savings Office	2740 - 3300
58	Assistant Master, Supreme Court of Ont.	4200 - 5250
537	Assistant Parole Officer	2440 - 2860
826	Assistant Planner, Group 1	2140 - 2440
827	Group 2	2540 - 3000
828	Group 3	3000 - 3600
829	Group 4	3600 - 4000
830	Group 5	3800 - 4600
1303	Assistant Plant Superintendent, Air Service Branch	3000 - 3800
25	Assistant Postmaster	2440 - 3150
672	Assistant Professor	2860 - 3300
190	Assistant Property Valuator, Group 1	2040 - 2440
191	Group 2	2440 - 2860
137	Assistant Provincial Auditor	5000 - 6000 & up
1198.1	Assistant Provincial Geologist	4800 - 6000
227	Assistant Provincial Statistician	4600 - 5500
606.1	Assistant Registrar, Departmental Examinations Branch	4800 - 6000
217.1	Assistant Registrar, Ontario Securities Commission	3600 - 4400
48	Assistant Registrar, Group 1, Supreme	2340 - 2860
49	Court of Ontario Group 2,	2860 - 3800
50	Group 3,	3600 - 4200
216	Assistant Registrar of Motor Vehicles	3600 - 4400
961	Assistant Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor	1840 - 2440
523	Assistant Superintendent, Group 1,	2860 - 3450
524	Ontario Reformatory Group 2,	3450 - 4200
647	Assistant Superintendent, School for the Deaf	5000 - 5500

547	Assistant Superintendent, Group 1,	$2640 - 3300
548	Ontario Training School, Group 2,	3450 - 4200
1221	Assistant Superintendent, Osgoode Hall	1940 - 2540
1223	Assistant Superintendent, Parliament Bldgs	2140 - 3000
602.1	Assistant Superintendent of Elementary Education	5000 - 6000
1143	Assistant Superintendent of Nurses	2240 - 2640
1292	Assistant Superintendent of Police Garage	3000 - 3300
	Assistant Supervisor, Municipal	
148	Administration Group 1	2440 - 2860
149	Group 2	3000 - 3600
145	Assistant Supervisor, Municipal Audits Group 1	2440 - 2860
146	Group 2	3000 - 3600
703	Assistant Supervisor of Physical Education, O.A.C.	2540 - 3000
708	Assistant Supervisor of Staff Training	2440 - 2860
54	Assistant Supervisor of Telephone Systems	2440 - 3000
832	Assistant Technical Adviser	4800 - 5750
85	Assistant Telegraph Operator	1840 - 2140
231	Assistant to Civil Service Commissioner	3600 - 4400
45	Assistant to Master of Titles, Group 1,	2240 - 2740
46	Group 2,	2740 - 3300
47	Group 3,	3300 - 4000
241	Assistant to the Agent General	3000 - 4600
933	Assistant to the Chief Inspector, Dept. of Labour	2860 - 3600
214.1	Assistant to the Deputy Minister, Dept. of Highways	4600 - 6000
936	Assistant to the Director of Apprenticeship	3000 - 3600
648	Assistant to the Principal, School for the Blind & for the Deaf	3000 - 3600
304	Associate Agricultural Representative	3000 - 4200
331	Associate Director, Dept. of Agriculture	3600 - 4800
320	Associate in Extension	3300 - 3800
1186	Associate in Research	3300 - 3800
673	Associate Professor	3300 - 3800
1131	Attendant, Group 1	1640 - 1840
1131.1	Group 2	1840 - 2140
130	Audit Clerk, Group 1	1540 - 1940
131	Group 2	1940 - 2340
139	Auditor, Criminal Justice Accounts	3600 - 4600
140	Auditor, Group 1, Ont. Securities Comm.	2240 - 3150
141	Group 2,	3150 - 3600
142	Group 3,	3600 - 4000
1287	Automotive Mechanic, Journeyman	1940 - 2440
1288	Foremen	2440 - 2740
1163	Bacteriologist, Group 1	2040 - 2640
1164	Group 2	2640 - 3000
1165	Group 3	3000 - 3600
1166	Group 4	3600 - 4000
1251	Baker, Group 1	1340 - 1940
1252	Group 2	1840 - 2240
441	Biologist, Group 1	2340 - 2640
442	Group 2	2640 - 3000
443	Group 3	3000 - 3600
444	Group 4	3800 - 4600
1201	Blacksmith	1840 - 2340
1345	Boat Captain	2540 - 3000

1354	Bookbinder	$2240 - 2860
1202	Bricklayer, Journeyman	1940 - 2440
1202.1	Foreman	2240 - 2640
125	Bursar, Group 1	2140 - 2740
126	Group 2	2740 - 3300
127	Group 3	3300 - 4000
128	Group 4	4000 - 5000
522	Bush Foreman	1940 - 2340
1253	Butcher	1640 - 2240
322	Camp Supervisor	2040 - 2860
519	Captain, Ontario Reformatory	2440 - 3000
1228	Caretaker, Group 1	1240 - 1940
1229	Group 2	1540 - 2140
1203	Carpenter, Journeyman	1940 - 2440
1203.1	Foreman	2240 - 2640
816	Cartographer, Group 1	2540 - 3150
817	Group 2	3150 - 3600
176	Casualty Actuary	4200 - 5000
963	Chairman, Board of Censors, and Inspector of Theatres	4000 - 6000
891	Chairman, Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers	3450 - 4600
538	Chairman, Board of Parole and Chief Parole Officer	3450 - 4000
939	Chairman, Industry and Labour Board	4000 - 4600
573	Chairman, Mothers' Allowances Commission	4000 - 5000
575	Chairman, Old Age Pensions Commission	5000 - 6000 & up
1042	Chairman, Ontario Labour Relations Board	5000 - 6000
1045	Chairman, Ontario Municipal Board	6000 & up
680	Chaplain	3150 - 3600
679	Chaplain and Lecturer	4000 - 4600
1233	Charwoman	825 - 1050
1341	Chauffeur	1540 - 2340
1342	Chauffeur Examiner, Group 1	1640 - 2040
1342.1	Chauffeur Examiner, Group 2	2140 - 2740
1258	Chef	2040 - 2440
851	Chemical Engineer, Group 1	2340 - 2740
852	Group 2	2640 - 3000
853	Group 3	3000 - 3600
854	Group 4	3600 - 4000
855	Group 5	3800 - 4600
856	Group 6	4600 - 5500
857	Group 7	5000 - 6000
1167	Chemist, Group 1	2040 - 2640
1168	Group 2	2640 - 3150
1169	Group 3	3150 - 3600
1170	Group 4	3600 - 4000
1171	Group 5	4000 - 4600
1172	Group 6	4600 - 5500
446	Chief, Department of Lands and Forests	4400 - 6000 & up
221	Chief, Mining Lands Branch	4400 - 5500
115	Chief Accountant, Group 1	3800 - 4600
116	Group 2	4600 - 5500
117	Group 3	5500 - 6000 & up
118	Chief Accountant, Department of the Provincial Treasurer	5000 - 6000 & up

1328	Chief Aerial Photographer	$3450 - 4000	
698	Chief Apprenticeship Instructor	3600 - 4200	
837	Chief Architect	6000 & up	
135	Chief Audit Accountant, Group 1	3300 - 4200	
136	Group 2	4400 - 5250	
144	Chief Auditor, Ont. Securities Commission	4000 - 5500	
818	Chief Cartographer	4000 - 4400	
8	Chief Clerk	3800 - 4400	
944	Chief Conciliation Officer	4400 - 6000	& up
430	Chief Conservation Engineer	5500 - 6000	& up
601	Chief Director of Education	6000 & up	
206	Chief Estates Officer	4600 - 5500	
321	Chief in Extension	3800 - 4600	
1187	Chief in Research	3800 - 4600	
161	Chief Inspector, Corporations Tax Branch	3000 - 3600	
912	Chief Inspector, Criminal Investigations Branch	4200 - 5000	
934	Chief Inspector, Department of Labour	4000 - 4600	
239	Chief Inspector, Deptartment of Lands and Forests	4400 - 5500	
918	Chief Inspector, Fire Marshal's Office	3150 - 3800	
204	Chief Inspector, of Agricultural Loans	3300 - 4200	
886	Chief Inspector of Boilers	3800 - 4600	
168	Chief Inspector of Gasoline Tax	3800 - 5500	
175	Chief Inspector of Insurance	4600 - 5500	
314.1	Chief Inspector of Licensing	2740 - 3600	
884	Chief Inspector of Mines	5500 - 6000	& up
512	Chief Inspector of Prisons	4400 - 5000	
165	Chief Inspector of Public and Private Hospitals	5000 - 6000	
962	Chief Inspector of Theatres	3150 - 3800	
316	Chief Instructor and Inspector of Dairy Plants	3000 - 3800	
1134	Chief Male Supervisor, Group 1	2040 - 2540	
1134.1	Group 2	2040 - 2740	
1141	Chief Nurse Instructress	2540 - 3000	
200	Chief Personalty Valuator	5000 - 6000	
1323	Chief Photo Processor	3000 - 3600	
196	Chief Property Valuator	5500 - 6000	& up
880	Chief Sanitary Inspector	3150 - 4000	
557	Chief Social Worker	2640 - 3300	
434	Chief Soil Specialist	3800 - 4600	
1216	Chief Stationary Engineer, Group 1	2040 - 2240	
1216.1	Group 2 (a)	2240 - 2440	
	Group 2 (b)	2240 - 2540	
1216.2	Group 3 (a)	2540 - 2740	
	Group 3 (b)	2540 - 2860	
1216.3	Group 4 (a)	2860 - 3150	
	Group 4 (b)	3150 - 3450	
	Group 4 (c)	3450 - 3800	
570	Chief Supervisor of Homes for the Aged	3600 - 4200	
108	Chief Supreme Court Reporter	4000 - 4800	
921	Chief of Fire Services Division	4000 - 4600	
567	Child Welfare Supervisor	3150 - 3600	

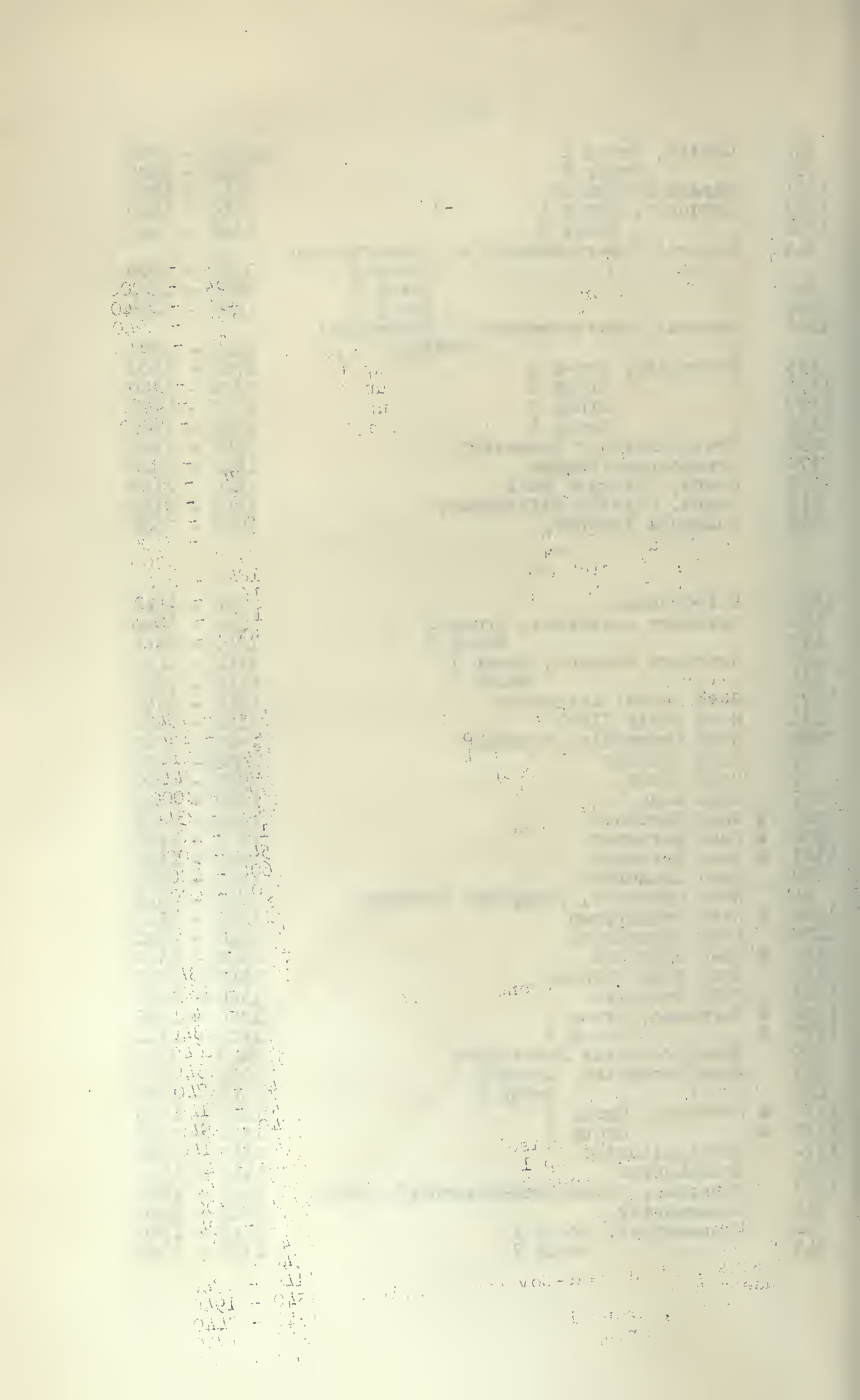
858	Civil Engineer, Group 1	$2340 - 2640
859	Group 2	2640 - 3000
860	Group 3	3000 - 3600
861	Group 4	3600 - 4000
862	Group 5 (a)	3800 - 4600
863	Group 5 (b)	4600 - 5500
864	Group 6	5500 - 6000 & up
865	Group 7	5500 - 6000 & up
866	Group 8	5500 - 6000 & up
230	Civil Service Commissioner	6000 & up
1231	Cleaner and Helper	1440 - 1740
2	Clerk, Group 1	1140 - 1540
3	Group 2	1540 - 1940
4	Group 3	1940 - 2340
13	Clerk and Legislative Attendant	1740 - 2440
14	Clerk and Senior Legislative Attendant	1840 - 2540
11	Clerk Messenger, Group 1	1050 - 1440
12	Group 2	1440 - 1840
93	Clerk Stenographer, Group 1	1240 - 1540
94	Group 2	1540 - 1840
90	Clerk Typist, Group 1	1140 - 1540
91	Group 2	1540 - 1740
335	Commissioner, Agricultural Development of Northern Ontario	4600 - 6000
572	Commissioner, Mothers' Allowances Comm.	3000 - 3600
574	Commissioner, Old Age Pensions Commission	3000 - 4000
910	Commissioner, Ontario Provincial Police	6000 & up
222	Commissioner of Agricultural Loans	5000 - 6000
336	Commissioner of Marketing	4600 - 6000 & up
1337	Communications Technician, Group 1	2040 - 2640
1338	Group 2	2740 - 3300
1339	Group 3	3450 - 4200
631	Community Programmes Adviser	3600 - 4800
632	Community Programmes Representative, Group 1	3000 - 3600
633	Group 2	3600 - 4600
123	Comptroller, Department of Health	6000 & up
941	Conciliation Officer, Group 1	2440 - 3300
942	Group 2	3300 - 4000
943	Group 3	4000 - 4400
416	Conservation Officer, Group 1	1940 - 2140
417	Group 2	2140 - 2440
418	Group 3	2440 - 2860
419	Group 4	2860 - 3300
419.1	Group 5	3300 - 3800
426	Conservationist, Group 1	2340 - 2640
427	Group 2	2640 - 3000
428	Group 3	3000 - 3600
429	Group 4	3800 - 4800
901	Constable (Probationary) Ont. Provincial	2140 -
902	Police Group 1	2240 - 2440
903	Group 2	2540 - 2740
252	Consultant, Trade and Industry Branch	4000 -6000
122	Controller of Revenue	6000 & up
1255	Cook, Group 1	1240 - 1940
1256	Group 2	1540 - 2140
904	Corporal, Ontario Provincial Police	2860 - 3000
516	Corporal, Ontario Reformatory	1840 - 2340

1007	Counsel, Group 1	$3600 - 5000
1008	Group 2	5000 - 6000 & up
543	Counsellor, Department of Reform Institutions	1840 - 2640
105	Court Reporter, Group 1	2040 - 2540
	Group 2	2640 - 3300
1016	Crown Attorney for the City of Toronto and the County of York	6000 & up
1017	Crown Attorney, Group 1, (outside Toronto)	5000 - 6000
1018	Group 2	6000 & up
308	Dairy Herd Improvement Fieldman	1840 - 2140
565	Day Nurseries Supervisor, Group 1	2240 - 2640
566	Group 2	2640 - 3150
678	Dean of Men and Student Counsellor	3300 - 3800
1266	Dean of Women, MacDonald Institute	1740 - 2240
1149	Dental Assistant	1240 - 1740
1150	Dental Nurse	1540 - 1940
1114	Dental Specialist	4000 - 4600
1188	Dental Technician, Group 1	1540 - 1940
1189	Group 2	2040 - 2640
1111	Dentist, Group 1	2640 - 3150
1112	Group 2	3000 - 3600
1113	Group 3	3600 - 4000
210.1	Deputy Attorney General	6000 & up
536	Deputy Chief Probation Officer	3000 - 3600
909	Deputy Commissioner, Ontario Provincial Police	4800 - 5500
922	Deputy Fire Marshal	4000 - 5000
40	Deputy Local Master of Titles and Deputy Registrar of Deeds, Group 1	1740 - 2540
41	Group 2	2640 - 3300
1026	Deputy Master of Titles	3800 - 5000
210	Deputy Minister	6000 & up
1031	Deputy Official Guardian	4200 - 5750
210.2	Deputy Provincial Secretary	6000 & up
210.3	Deputy Provincial Treasurer	6000 & up
1033	Deputy Public Trustee	4200 - 5750
1021	Deputy Registrar, Supreme Court of Ontario	4400 - 5000
223	Deputy Registrar-General	3600 - 5000
219	Deputy Superintendent of Insurance	4600 - 5500
1259	Dietitian, Group 1	1840 - 2240
1260	Group 2	2140 - 2540
1263	Dining Hall Supervisor	1340 - 1640
332	Director, Department of Agriculture	4000 - 5500
1108	Director, Group 1, Department of Health	3600 - 4400
1109	Group 2	5000 - 6000
1110	Group 3	6000 & up
224	Director, Development Branch	3600 - 4400
260	Director, Division of Public Information	4600 - 6000
323	Director, Farm Labour Service	3450 - 4400
337	Director, Horticultural Experiment Station, Vineland	4600 - 6000 & up
242	Director, Immigration Branch	4200 - 5500
261	Director, Information Branch	3600 - 4400
940	Director, Minimum Wage Branch	3000 - 4000

622	Director, Ontario Provincial Police College	$4200 - 4800
262.1	Director, Publicity Branch	3300 - 4400
288	Director, Savings Office Branch	5250 - 6000 & up
576	Director, Soldier's Aid Commission	2640 - 3150
263	Director, Statistics and Publications Branch	3450 - 4400
225	Director, Succession Duty Branch	5500 - 6000 & up
251	Director, Trade and Industry Branch	5500 - 6000 & up
259	Director, Travel and Sports Promotion Branch	3600 - 4400
338	Director, Western Ontario Experimental Farm	4000 - 5000
571	Director, Youth and Child Welfare Branch	4200 - 5500
937	Director of Apprenticeship	3600 - 4600
613	Director of Art	4600 - 5500
614	Director of Audio-Visual Education	4600 - 5500
236	Director of Classification	3800 - 4600
623	Director of Community Programmes	4800 - 5750
607	Director of English Instruction	5000 - 6000
333	Director of Extension, Department of Agriculture	4600 - 6000 & up
620	Director of Fire Training	4000 - 4600
608	Director of French Instruction	5000 - 6000
609	Director of Guidance	4800 - 5750
677	Director of Home Economics, Kemptville Agricultural School	2640 - 3150
615	Director of Music	4600 - 5500
610	Director of Physical and Health Education	4800 - 5750
611	Director of Provincial Technical Institutes	5500 - 6500
716	Director of Public Library Service	4600 - 5500
1019	Director of Public Prosecutions	6000 & up
258	Director of Public Relations, O.A.C.	3800 - 4600
264	Director of Publications, Dept. of Mines	4000 - 5000
262	Director of Publicity, Dept. of Agriculture	3600 - 4600
220	Director of Reform Institutions	4600 - 6000 & up
605	Director of Vocational Education	6000 - 7000
560	District Field Work Supervisor	2440 - 2860
906	District Inspector, Ont. Prov. Police	3600 - 4000
935	District Inspector of Apprenticeship	2240 - 3000
561	District Relief Supervisor, Group 1	2240 - 2860
562	Group 2	3000 - 3600
1305	District Superintendent, Air Service Branch	4000 - 4800
1290	District Supervisor of Equipment	3000 - 3600
563	District Welfare Administrator, Group 1	2640 - 3000
564	Group 2	3000 - 3600
841	Divisional Superintendent of Construction, Group 1	3300 - 3800
842	Group 2	3800 - 4400
310	Drainage Supervisor, Group 1	2340 - 2860
311	Group 2	2860 - 3300
812	Draughtsman, Group 1	2040 - 2440
813	Group 2	2440 - 2740
265	Editor, Department of Mines	2740 - 3300
635	Educational Supervisor, Public Health Nursing	2740 - 3300

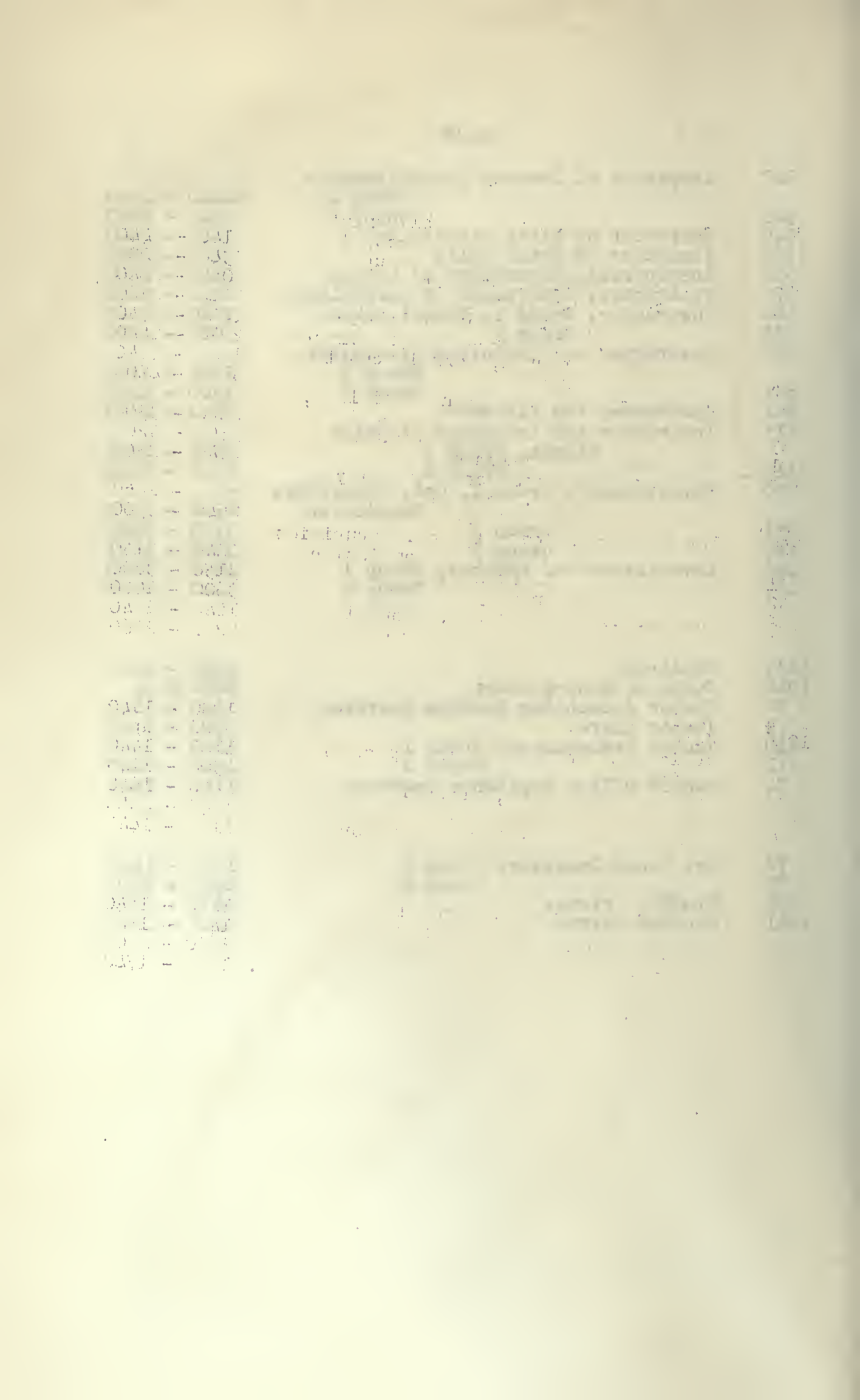
867	Electrical Engineer, Group 1	$2340 - 2640
868	Group 2	2640 - 3150
869	Group 3	3150 - 3800
870	Group 4	3800 - 4200
871	Group 5	4000 - 4800
872	Group 6	4800 - 5250
1204	Electrician, Journeyman	1940 - 2440
1204.1	Foreman	2240 - 2640
1235	Elevator Attendant	1540 - 1840
801	Engineer's Assistant, Group 1	1050 - 1240
802	Group 2	1140 - 1640
803	Group 3	1740 - 1840
804	Group 4	1840 - 2040
805	Group 5	2040 - 2440
806	Group 6	2240 - 2640
807	Group 7	2640 - 3000
808	Group 8	3000 - 3600
809	Group 9	3800 - 4400
205	Estates Officer	3300 - 4000
34	Estimator and Quantity Surveyor	3150 - 3600
945	Examiner, Ontario Labour Relations Board	2640 - 3450
634	Examiner of Mechanics and Apprentices	2240 - 3000
888	Examiner of Reports and Designs(Boilers)	3000 - 3600
212	Executive Assistant, Group 1	4000 - 4600
213	Group 2	4600 - 5250
214	Group 3	5000 - 6000
102	Executive Secretary to the Chief Director of Education	2640 - 3300
1363	Experimental Farm Foreman	1940 - 2440
1364	Farmer, Group 1	1940 - 2340
1365	Group 2	2140 - 2640
1365.1	Farmer and Farm Supervisor	2040 - 2860
1361	Farm Hand, Group 1	1240 - 1740
1362	Group 2	1540 - 2040
1366	Farm Superintendent	2440 - 2860
324	Field Assistant, Group 1	1740 - 2040
325	Group 2	2040 - 2640
326	Group 3	2640 - 3000
305	Fieldman, Group 1	2040 - 2340
306	Group 2	2340 - 3000
307	Group 3	3000 - 4000
17	Filing Clerk, Group 1	1140 - 1540
18	Group 2	1540 - 1840
1214	Fireman	1640 - 1840
923	Fire Marshal	5000 - 6000 & up
919	Fire Prevention Engineer	3000 - 3800
700	Fire Services Instructor	3000 - 3300
1371	* Foreman of Grounds, Orchards and Gardens	1840 - 2340
401	Forest Ranger, Group 1	1940 - 2140
402	Group 2	2140 - 2440
403	Group 3	2440 - 2860
404	Group 4	2860 - 3300
405	Group 5	3300 - 3800
435	Forester, Group 1	2340 - 2640
436	Group 2	2640 - 3000
437	Group 3	3000 - 3600
438	Group 4	3800 - 4600
439	Group 5	4600 - 5500
440	Group 6	5500 - 6000 & up

504	Gaoler, Group 1	$2240 - 2860
505	Group 2	2340 - 3000
1281	Garage Attendant	1540 - 1940
1367	Gardener, Group 1	1240 - 1940
1368	Group 2	1540 - 2140
843	General Superintendent of Construction Group 1	3300 - 3800
844	Group 2	3800 - 4400
845	Group 3	4400 - 5250
1308	General Superintendent of Mechanical Services	3600 - 4800
1195	Geologist, Group 1	2740 - 3300
1196	Group 2	3300 - 3800
1197	Group 3	4000 - 4800
1198	Group 4	4800 - 5500
892	Grain Elevator Inspector	2740 - 3300
1370	Greenhouse Foreman	1840 - 2340
501	Guard, District Gaol	1640 - 2140
515	Guard, Ontario Reformatory	1640 - 2140
655	Guidance Teacher	3000 - 3600
1269	Hairdresser	1140 - 1540
421	Hatchery Assistant, Group 1	1440 - 1840
422	Group 2	1840 - 2140
423	Hatchery Manager, Group 1	2140 - 2440
424	Group 2	2440 - 3000
1375	Head Animal Attendant	1840 - 2340
134	Head Audit Clerk	3150 - 4000
1289	Head Automotive Mechanic	2540 - 3000
27	Head Cashier	3600 - 4200
7	Head Clerk	3300 - 4000
1257	Head Cook	1840 - 2240
1369	✱ Head Gardener	1840 - 2340
1378	✱ Head Herdsman	1840 - 2340
1381	✱ Head Horseman	1840 - 2340
1272	Head Laundress	1340 - 1640
84	Head Operator, Telephone Exchange	2240 - 2440
1386	✱ Head Poultryman	1840 - 2340
1278	Head Seamstress	1340 - 1640
1389	✱ Head Shepherd	1840 - 2340
1212	Head Sign Painter	2340 - 2740
1383	Head Teamster	1540 - 2140
1376	✱ Herdsman, Group 1	1240 - 1940
1377	✱ Group 2	1540 - 2140
329	Home Economics Supervisor	2640 - 3450
637	Home Economist, Group 1	2040 - 2640
638	Group 2	2640 - 3000
1379	✱ Horseman, Group 1	1240 - 1940
1380	✱ Group 2	1540 - 2140
1372	Horticulturist	2540 - 3300
1264	Housekeeper	1140 - 1740
1267	Houseman, Lieutenant-Governor's Suite	1540 - 1940
542	Housemaster	1740 - 2440
544	Housemother, Group 1	1140 - 1740
545	Group 2	1340 - 1940



244	Immigration Officer, Group 1	1840 - 2140
245	Group 2	2140 - 2640
246	Group 3	2640 - 3000
851.1	Industrial Hygiene Engineer, Group 1	2340 - 2740
852.1	Group 2	2640 - 3000
853.1	Group 3	3000 - 3600
854.1	Group 4	3600 - 4000
855.1	Group 5	4000 - 4600
856.1	Group 6	4600 - 5500
857.1	Group 7	5000 - 6000
875	Industrial Hygiene Inspector, Group 1	2340 - 3000
876	Group 2	2860 - 3800
1314	Industrial Plant Manager, Group 1	2640 - 3300
1315	Group 2	3000 - 4000
1313	Industrial Shop Foreman	2240 - 2640
1312	Industrial Shop Sub-Foreman	1940 - 2340
20	Information Clerk	1540 - 1940
160	Inspector, Corporations Tax Branch	2140 - 2740
911	Inspector, Criminal Investigations Branch	3600 - 4200
926	Inspector, Group 1, Dept. of Highways	1640 - 2040
927	Group 2	2040 - 2640
172	Inspector, Group 1, Dept. of Insurance	3000 - 3600
173	Group 2	3800 - 4600
929	Inspector, Department of Labour	2440 - 3000
916	Inspector, Group 1, Fire Marshal'sOffice	1940 - 2340
917	Group 2	2440 - 3150
1146	Inspector, Nurses' Registration Branch	2640 - 3150
906.1	Inspector, Ontario Provincial Police	3600 - 4200
889	Inspector, Operating Engineers' Branch	2440 - 3300
279	Inspector, Group 1, Savings Office Branch	2240 - 2640
280	Group 2	2640 - 3150
281	Group 3	3150 - 3600
630	Inspector of Auxiliary Classes	4800 - 5750
885	Inspector of Boilers	2440 - 3300
887	Inspector of Caisson Work	2440 - 3300
166	Inspector of Credit Unions, Group 1	2440 - 2860
167	Group 2	3000 - 3600
625	Inspector of Elementary Schools	3800 - 5500
174	Inspector of Farm Mutuals	4000 - 4600
312	Inspector of Fruit and Vegetables	2040 - 2440
1030	Inspector of Legal Offices	5000 - 6000 & up
1306	Inspector of Mechanical Services	2640 - 3600
1298	Inspector of Mine Rescue and Recovery Training	3450 - 4000
881	Inspector of Mines, Group 1	3300 - 3800
882	Group 2	4000 - 4800
883	Group 3	4800 - 5500
949	Inspector of Mining Claims	2640 - 3150
1190	Inspector of Natural Gas, Group 1	1940 - 2440
1191	Group 2	2440 - 3300
510	Inspector of Prisons, Group 1	2860 - 3450
511	Group 2	2450 - 4200
612	Inspector of Professional TrainingSchools	5500 - 6500
162	Inspector of Public and Private Hospitals, Group 1	2140 - 2640
163	Group 2	2640 - 3000
164	Group 3	3150 - 3600
928	Inspector of Signs and Building Permits	3300 - 4000
823	Inspector of Surveys, Group 1	3000 - 3600
824	Group 2	3600 - 4400
825	Group 3	4400 - 5500

947	Inspector of Tourist Establishments Group 1	$2140 - 2440
948	Group 2	2540 - 3000
946	Inspector of Vital Statistics	2040 - 2640
1192	Inspector of Water Wells	2240 - 2860
930	Inspectress, Department of Labour	2040 - 2740
670	Instructor, Department of Agriculture	2040 - 2440
684	Instructor, Group 1, Normal School	1640 - 2140
685	Group 2	3000 - 4200
682	Instructor and Extension Specialist, Group 1	2860 - 3300
683	Group 2	3300 - 4200
681	Instructor and Fieldman	2340 - 2860
315	Instructor and Inspector of Dairy Plants, Group 1	2040 - 2860
315.1	Group 2	2640 - 3300
950	Investigator, Group 1, Ont. Securities Commission	2240 - 3150
951	Group 2	3150 - 3600
952	Group 3	3600 - 4000
188	Investigator of Estates, Group 1	1840 - 2240
189	Group 2	2240 - 2860
1234	Janitress	1050 - 1440
1046	Judge of Mining Court	6000 & up
70	Junior Accounting Machine Operator	1140 - 1440
1	Junior Clerk	900 - 1140
810	Junior Draughtsman, Group 1	1240 - 1640
811	Group 2	1640 - 2040
74	Junior Office Appliance Operator	1140 - 1440
78	Key Punch Operator, Group 1	1240 - 1440
79	Group 2	1440 - 1840
228	King's Printer	3600 - 4600
1261	Kitchen Porter	1240 - 1740

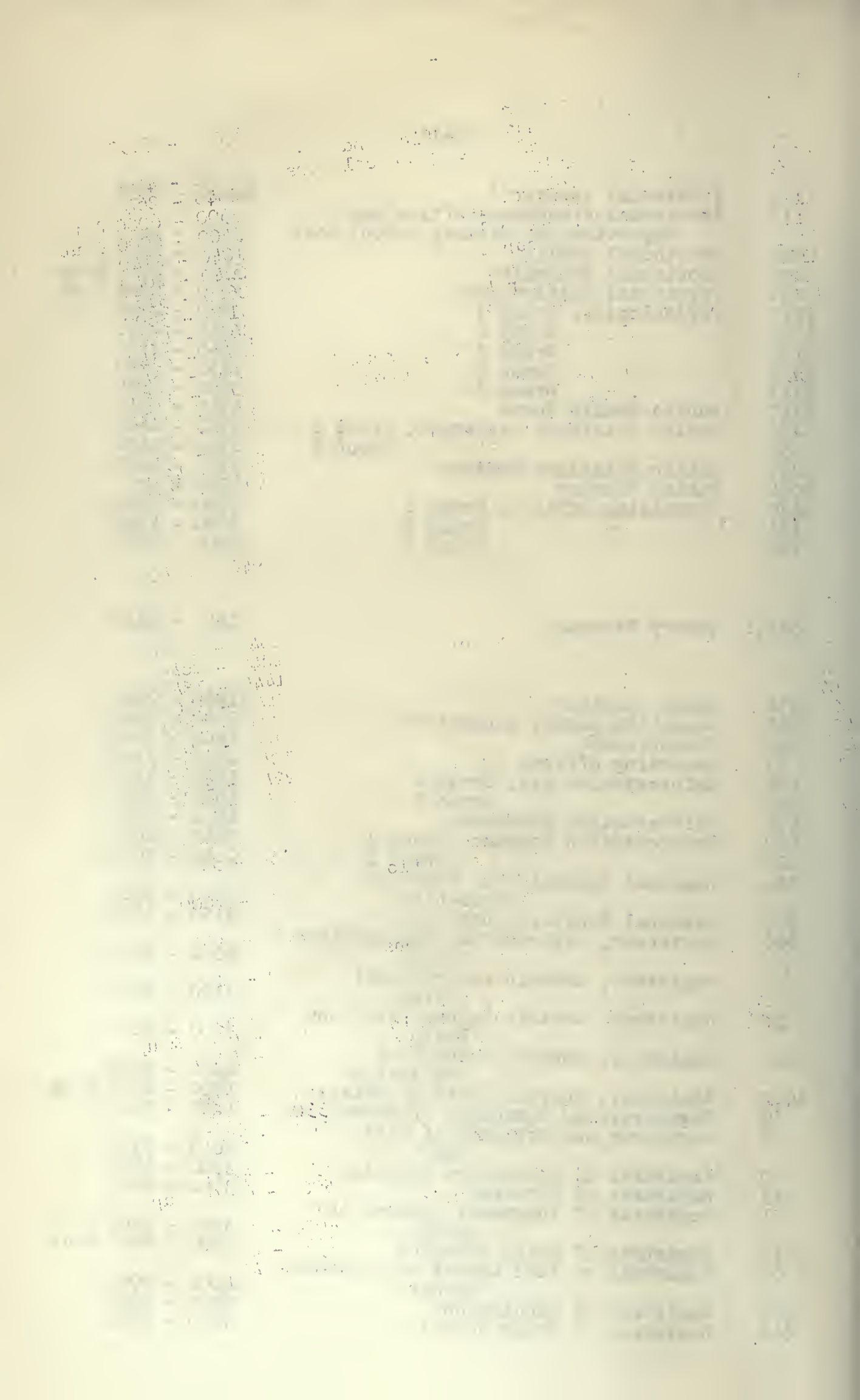


1151	Laboratory Assistant, Group 1	$1050 - 1240	
1152	Group 2	1340 - 1540	
1153	Group 3	1540 - 2240	
1154	Group 4	2140 - 2740	
1241	Laboratory Attendant, Group 1	1140 - 1640	
1242	Group 2	1640 - 2140	
1156	Laboratory Director, Class "A" Lab.	4600 - 6000	
1157	Class "B" Lab.	4000 - 4600	
1158	Class "C" Lab.	3000 - 4000	
1232	Labourer	1240 - 1740	
1271	Laundress	1140 - 1540	
1273	Laundryman	1540 - 2140	
1274	Laundry Supervisor	1740 - 2340	
671	Lecturer, Department of Agriculture	2440 - 2860	
270	Ledgerkeeper	1140 - 1740	
1010	Legislative Counsel	5000 - 6000	& up
712	Librarian, Group 1	2040 - 2240	
713	Group 2	2240 - 2640	
714	Group 3	2640 - 3300	
715	Librarian, Legislative Library	3000 - 3600	
518	Lieutenant, Ontario Reformatory	2140 - 2860	
334	Live Stock Commissioner	4600 - 6000	& up
42	Local Master of Titles and Registrar of Deeds Group 1	2440 - 2860	
43	Group 2	3000 - 4000	
44	Group 3	4200 - 5000	
1351	Machinist	1940 - 2440	
1262	Maid	1050 - 1440	
1244	Maintenance Mechanic, Group 1	1540 - 1940	
1245	Group 2	1740 - 2140	
1246	Group 3	1940 - 2440	
1247	Foreman	2240 - 2640	
1132	Male Supervisor	1840 - 2340	
283	Manager, Group 1, Savings Office	2640 - 3000	
284	Group 2	3000 - 3600	
285	Group 3	3800 - 4200	
286	Group 4	4200 - 4800	
1159	Manager, Temiskaming Testing Laboratory	3600 - 4400	
1205	Mason, Journeyman	1940 - 2440	
1205.1	Foreman	2240 - 2640	
657	Master, Normal School	4000 - 5500	
658	Master, Group 1, Provincial Technical Institute	3000 - 3600	
659	Group 2	3600 - 4600	
660	Group 3, Ryerson Institute of Technology	4200 - 5000	
1024	Master, Supreme Court of Ontario	6000	& up.
1027	Master of Titles	5000 - 6000	& up.
520	Matron, Andrew Mercer Reformatory	1440 - 2140	
506	Matron, Group 1, District Gaol	900 - 1340	
507	Group 2	1140 - 1740	
1283	Mechanic, Group 1	1740 - 1940	
1284	Group 2	1940 - 2440	
1285	Foreman	2240 - 2640	
867.1	Mechanical Engineer, Group 1	2340 - 2640	
868.1	Group 2	2640 - 3150	
869.1	Group 3	3150 - 3800	
870.1	Group 4	3800 - 4200	
871.1	Group 5	4000 - 4800	
872.1	Group 6	4800 - 5250	

1286	Mechanical Supervisor	$2640 - 3000.
1104	Medical Specialist, Group 1	6000 - 6500
1105	Group 2	6500 - 7000
1162	Medico-Legal Analyst	3000 - 4000
964	Member, Board of Censors	2240 - 2640
890	Member, Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers	2860 - 3600
938	Member, Industry and Labour Board	3000 - 4000
1043	Member, Ontario Municipal Board	5000 - 6000 & up
201	Mine Assessor	4400 - 6000
1297	Mine Rescue Station Superintendent	3150 - 3600
51	Mining Recorder, Group 1	2640 - 3150
52	Group 2	3150 - 4200
203	Municipal Assessment Adviser	3150 - 4200
202	Municipal Assessment Supervisor	4200 - 5000
1009	Municipal Legislative Counsel	4000 - 6000 & up
1173	Mycologist, Group 1	3000 - 3600
1174	Group 2	3600 - 4000
1193	Natural Gas Commissioner	4000 - 5250
1137	Nurse, Group 1 (not registered)	1640 - 1840
1138	Group 2 (registered)	1840 - 2240
1139	Group 3	2040 - 2440
1142	Nurse Consultant	2140 - 2740
1140	Nurse Instructress	2040 - 2540
1136	Nursing Assistant	1240 - 1640
1124	Occupational Therapist, Group 1	1640 - 2140
1125	Group 2	1840 - 2340
75	Office Appliance Operator, Group 1	1440 - 1940
76	Group 2	1940 - 2340
9	Office Boy	825 - 1050
10	Office Girl	825 - 1050
1032	Official Guardian	6000 & up
82	Operator, Telephone Exchange	1140 - 1740
1206	Painter and Decorator, Journeyman	1840 - 2340
1206.1	Foreman	2140 - 2540
1236	Parking Attendant	1640 - 2040
1238	Patrolman, Ontario Hospital	1540 - 2140
197	Personalty Valuator, Group 1	2440 - 2860
198	Group 2	2860 - 3450
199	Group 3	3600 - 4600
232	Personnel Assistant, Group 1	2040 - 2640
233	Group 2	2740 - 3300
234	Personnel Officer, Group 1	3300 - 3800
235	Group 2	3800 - 4400
1329	Photogrammetrist, Group 1	2340 - 2860
1330	Group 2	2640 - 3300
1324	Photographer, Group 1	1840 - 2440
1325	Group 2	2440 - 3000
1321	Photo Processor, Group 1	1840 - 2240

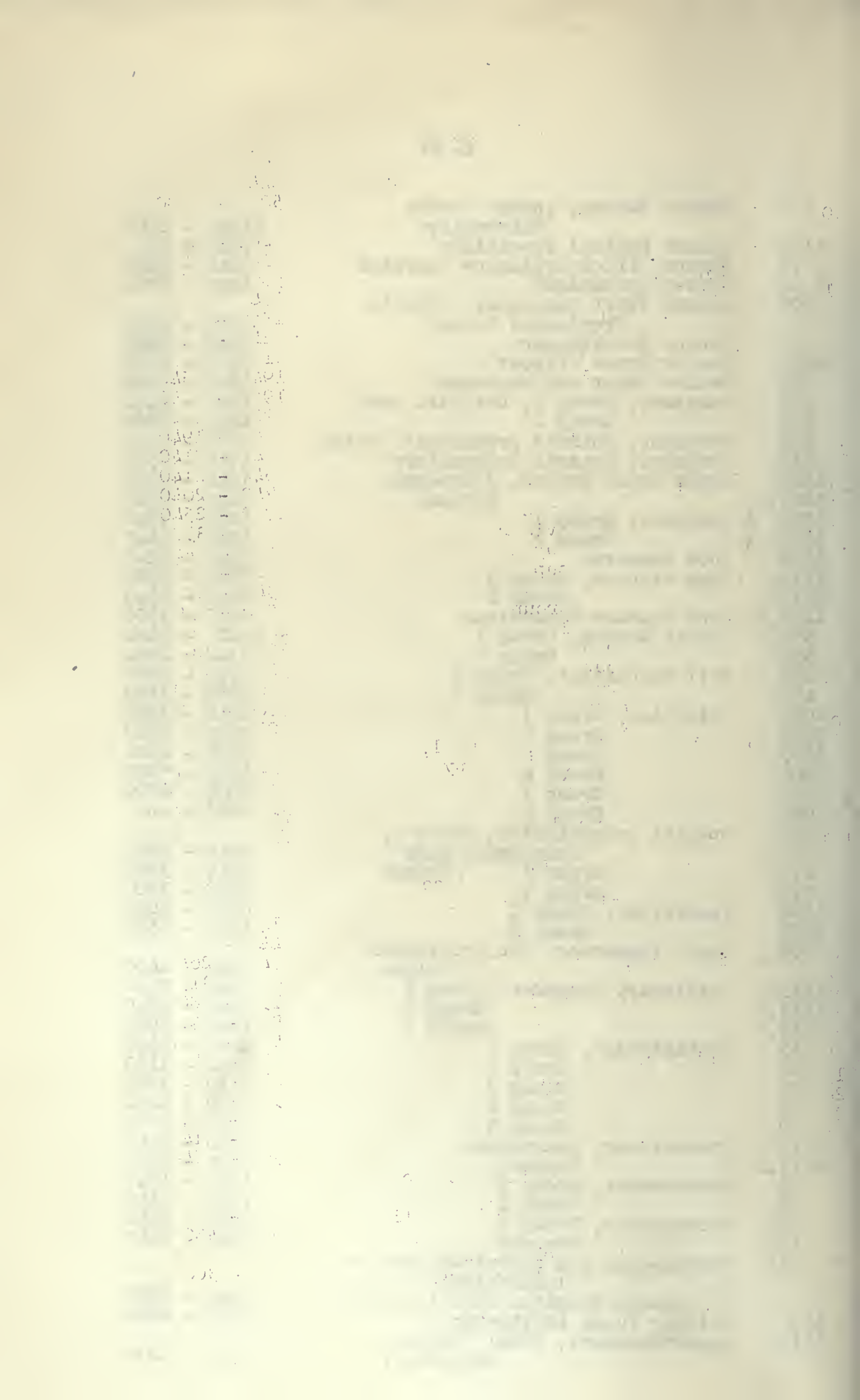
1322	Photo Processor, Group 2	$2240 - 2860
701	Physical Instructor, Group 1	1540 - 2140
702	Group 2	1940 - 2540
1101	Physician, Group 1	4000 - 4600
1102	Group 2	4600 - 5250
1103	Group 3	5250 - 6000
1175	Physicist, Group 1	2640 - 3000
1176	Group 2	3000 - 3600
1177	Group 3	3600 - 4000
1178	Group 4	4000 - 4600
1179	Group 5	4600 - 5500
1346	Pilot, Group 1	2640 - 3150
1347	Group 2	3000 - 3600
531	Placement Officer, Group 1	1540 - 2140
532	Group 2	1940 - 2540
1304	Plant Superintendent, Air Service Branch	4200 - 5000
1207	Plasterer, Journeyman	1940 - 2440
1207.1	Foreman	2240 - 2640
1391	Plot Foreman	1540 - 2140
1390	Plotman	1240 - 1940
1392	Plot Supervisor	1840 - 2340
1208	Plumber, Journeyman	1940 - 2440
1208.1	Foreman	2240 - 2640
1239	Porter and Messenger, Group 1	1240 - 1740
1240	Group 2	1540 - 2140
21	Postal Clerk, Group 1	1140 - 1540
22	Group 2	1540 - 1940
23	Group 3	1940 - 2340
24	Group 4	2340 - 2740
26	Postmaster, House of Assemby Post Office	3000 - 3800
1384 ✱	Poultryman, Group 1	1240 - 1940
1385 ✱	Group 2	1540 - 2140
642	President, Ontario Agricultural College	6000 & up.
645	Principal, Kemptville Agricultural School	4000 - 5000
644	Principal, MacDonald Institute	4600 - 5500
640	Principal, Normal School	5000 - 6000
643	Principal, Ontario Veterinary College	6000 & up.
641	Principal, Provincial Technical Institute	4600 - 5750
133	Principal Audit Clerk	2740 - 3150
6	Principal Clerk	2740 - 3150
1352	Printer, Journeyman	1940 - 2440
1353	Printer of Foreign Languages	3000 - 3800
534	Probation Officer, Group 1	1840 - 2240
	Group 2	2340 - 2860
674	Professor	3800 - 4600
675	Professor and Assistant Head of Department	4600 - 5000
676	Professor and Head of Department	4600 - 5500
1331	Projectionist	2040 - 2640
1332	Projectionist and Assistant Inspector	2640 - 3150
1225	Property Superintendent - Southern Experimental Station	2040 - 2740
192	Property Valuator, Group 1	2740 - 3300
193	Group 2	3300 - 3800
194	Group 3	3800 - 4600

1161	Provincial Assayer	$4000 - 5250
617	Provincial Attendance Office and Supervisor of Railway School Cars	3600 - 4400
508	Provincial Bailiff	2040 - 2640
1199	Provincial Geologist	5500 - 6000 & up
226	Provincial Statistician	5500 - 6000 & up
1117	Psychologist, Group 1	1840 - 2140
1120	Group 2	2240 - 2640
1121	Group 3	2640 - 3150
1122	Group 4	3150 - 3600
1123	Group 5	3600 - 4400
1147	Public Health Nurse	1940 - 2340
255	Public Relations Assistant, Group 1	2340 - 2640
256	Group 2	2740 - 3450
257	Public Relations Officer	3300 - 4000
1034	Public Trustee	6000 & up
180	Purchasing Officer, Group 1	3000 - 3600
181	Group 2	3600 - 4200
182	Group 3	4200 - 5250
522.1	Quarry Foreman	1940 - 2440
1336	Radio Operator	1840 - 2440
247	Reception Centre Supervisor	2240 - 2640
248	Receptionist	1440 - 1840
53	Recording Officer	2440 - 3300
406	Reforestation Aid, Group 1	1440 - 1840
407	Group 2	1840 - 2140
408	Reforestation Craftsman	1840 - 2140
409	Reforestation Foreman, Group 1	2240 - 2640
410	Group 2	2640 - 3000
314	Regional Inspector of Fruit and Vegetables	2740 - 3600
879	Regional Sanitary Inspector	3150 - 3800
606	Registrar, Departmental Examinations Branch	6000 - 7000
56	Registrar, Ontario Agricultural College	3150 - 3800
57	Registrar, Ontario Labour Relations Board	3600 - 4200
217	Registrar, Ontario Securities Commission	4000 - 5500
1022	Registrar, Supreme Court of Ontario	5000 - 6000 & up
59	Registrar and Custodian of Securities	4000 - 5000
58	Registrar and Reporter of Mining Court	2640 - 3150
60	Registrar of Collection Agencies	3300 - 4200
913	Registrar of Firearms	3000 - 3800
61	Registrar of Insurance Brokers and Agents	3300 - 4200
215	Registrar of Motor Vehicles	5000 - 6000 & up
62	Registrar of Real Estate and Business Brokers	4000 - 5000
1039	Registrar of Regulations	5000 - 6000
618	Registrar of Trade Schools	3600 - 4200



533	Rehabilitation Officer	$2860 - 3450
1265	Residence Supervisor	1340 - 1940
851.2	Sanitary Engineer, Group 1	2340 - 2640
852.2	Group 2	2640 - 3000
853.2	Group 3	3000 - 3600
854.2	Group 4	3600 - 4000
855.2	Group 5	4000 - 4600
856.2	Group 6	4600 - 5500
857.2	Group 7	5000 - 6000
877	Sanitary Inspector, Group 1	2040 - 2640
878	Group 2	2640 - 3300
1277	Seamstress	1140 - 1540
628	Secondary School Inspector, Group 1	4000 - 5500
629	Group 2	5000 - 6000
96	Secretarial Stenographer	1740 - 2340
63	Secretary, Board of Parole	3000 - 3600
64	Secretary, Milk Control Board	3000 - 4000
95.1	Secretary, Normal School	1940 - 2140
101	Secretary, Ontario Municipal Board	2640 - 3600
99.2	Secretary, Ontario Securities Commission	2240 - 2640
99	Secretary to Deputy Minister	1940 - 2740
99.4	Secretary to the Chairman, Ontario Labour Relations Board	2040 - 2640
98	Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor	2240 - 3150
100	Secretary to the Minister	2240 - 3000
100.1	Secretary to the Minister and Departmental Secretary	2640 - 3300
99.1	Secretary to the Provincial Auditor	1840 - 2640
99.5	Secretary to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles	1940 - 2540
99.3	Secretary to the Superintendent of Insurance	2240 - 2640
97	Secretary to the Speaker	2040 - 2640
1302	Senior Air Engineer	2640 - 3000
132	Senior Audit Clerk	2340 - 2740
5	Senior Clerk	2340 - 2740
95	Senior Clerk Stenographer	1940 - 2140
92	Senior Clerk Typist	1840 - 2040
814	Senior Draughtsman, Group 1	2740 - 3150
815	Group 2	3300 - 3800
19	Senior Filing Clerk	1940 - 2240
1282	Senior Garage Attendant	1940 - 2140
1268	Senior Houseman, Lieutenant-Governor's Suite	1740 - 2040
931	Senior Inspector, Department of Labour	2860 - 3300
146.1	Senior Inspector, Nurses' Registration Branch	3000 - 3450
932	Senior Investigator, Department of Labour	2140 - 2640
1155	Senior Laboratory Assistant	2740 - 3450
271	Senior Ledgerkeeper	1740 - 2140
1243	Senior Maintenance Attendant	1740 - 2340
1025	Senior Master, Supreme Court of Ontario	6000 & up

521	Senior Matron, Andrew Mercer Reformatory	$1940 - 2440
1106	Senior Medical Specialist	7000 & up
77	Senior Office Appliance Operator	2240 - 2640
1182	Senior Specialist	5000 - 6000
908	Senior Staff Inspector, Ontario Provincial Police	4200 - 4800
30	Senior Stockkeeper	2140 - 2640
1038	Senior Trust Officer	5000 - 6500
16	Senior Usher and Messenger	1840 - 2040
502	Sergeant, Group 1, District Gaol	1840 - 2440
503	Group 2	2240 - 2860
905	Sergeant, Ontario Provincial Police	3150 - 3450
517	Sergeant, Ontario Reformatory	1940 - 2540
1209	Sheet Metal Worker, Journeyman	1940 - 2440
1209.1	Foreman	2240 - 2640
1387	Shepherd, Group 1	1240 - 1940
1388	Group 2	1540 - 2140
1270	Shoe Repairer	1540 - 2140
1210	Sign Painter, Group 1	1740 - 2040
1211	Group 2	2040 - 2540
1212.1	Sign Painter Supervisor	2740 - 3300
555	Social Worker, Group 1	2040 - 2440
556	Group 2	2340 - 2860
432	Soil Specialist, Group 1	2340 - 2860
433	Group 2	2860 - 3300
1001	Solicitor, Group 1	2440 - 3000
1002	Group 2	3000 - 3600
1003	Group 3	3600 - 4200
1004	Group 4	4200 - 5000
1005	Group 5	5000 - 6000
1006	Group 6	6000 & up
169	Special Investigator, Group 1, Succession Duty	2140 - 2640
170	Group 2 Branch	2640 - 3300
171	Group 3	3300 - 3800
1180	Specialist, Group 1	4000 - 4600
1181	Group 2	4600 - 5500
907	Staff Inspector, Ont.Provincial Police	3800 - 4400
1215	Stationary Engineer, Group 1	1940 - 2140
1215.1	Group 2	2140 - 2340
1215.2	Group 3	2440 - 2640
35	Statistician, Group 1	2040 - 2640
36	Group 2	2640 - 3150
37	Group 3	3150 - 3800
38	Group 4	3800 - 4400
39	Group 5	4400 - 5000
1213	Steamfitter, Journeyman	1940 - 2440
1213.1	Foreman	2240 - 2640
28	Stockkeeper, Group 1	1540 - 1940
29	Group 2	1940 - 2540
31	Storekeeper, Group 1	1540 - 2140
32	Group 2	1940 - 2540
33	Storekeeper and Superintendent of Industries, Ontario Hospital School, Orillia	2240 - 2860
1194	Sulphur Funes Arbitrator	3600 - 4800
1311	Superintendent, Cabel Testing Laboratory	2640 - 3000



528	Superintendent, Group 1, Industrial Farm	$2860 - 3600
529	Group 2	3800 - 4800
530	Group 3	5000 - 6000
1107	Superintendent, Group 1, Ontario Hospital	6000 - 7000
1107.1	Group 2	7000 & up
525	Superintendent, Group 1, Ontario Reformatory	2860 - 3600
526	Group 2	3800 - 4800
527	Group 3	5000 - 6000 & up
529	Superintendent, Group 1, Ont. Training School	3000 - 4000
550	Group 2	4200 - 5000
1222	Superintendent, Osgoode Hall	2540 - 3150
1224	Superintendent, Parliament Buildings	3000 - 3450
1226	Superintendent, Toronto Normal School Buildings and Grounds	2040 - 2640
646	Superintendent and Principal, Ontario School for the Blind, Ontario School for the Deaf	5000 - 6000
838,	Superintendent of Construction, Group 1	2240 - 2640
839	Group 2	2640 - 3150
840	Group 3	3150 - 3600
1227	Superintendent of Construction and Maintenance, Ryerson Institute of Technology	3150 - 3800
602	Superintendent of Elementary Education	5500 - 6000 & up
1291	Superintendent of Equipment and Garage	3450 - 4200
218	Superintendent of Insurance and Registrar of Loan Corporations	6000 & up
1144	Superintendent of Nurses, Group 1	2240 - 2640
1144.1	Group 2	2340 - 2860
1144.2	Group 3	2540 - 3000
1293	Superintendent of Police Garage	3150 - 4000
604	Superintendent of Professional Training	5500 - 6000 & up
603	Superintendent of Secondary Education	5500 - 6000 & up
313	Supervising Inspector of Fruit and Vegetables	2340 - 2860
150	Supervisor, Municipal Administration, Group 1	3600 - 4200
151	Group 2	4200 - 5000
152	Group 3	5000 - 6000
147	Supervisor, Municipal Audits	3600 - 4200
540	Supervisor of Boys. Group 1	1240 - 1740
541	Group 2	1540 - 2140
568	Supervisor of Children's Charitable Institutions	3150 - 3600
616	Supervisor of Correspondence Courses	3800 - 5000
1295	Supervisor of Electrical Equipment	2740 - 3600
411	Supervisor of Forest Protection Control	3600 - 4400
546	Supervisor of Girls	1540 - 1840
425	Supervisor of Hatcheries	3150 - 3600
569	Supervisor of Homes for the Aged	2240 - 2640
1307	Supervisor of Mechanical Services	3600 - 4400
1145	Supervisor of Nursing	2540 - 3000
1126	Supervisor of Occupational Therapy	2140 - 2540

704	Supervisor of Physical Education, O.A.C.	$3300 - 3800
656	Supervisor of Professional Training Ontario School for the Deaf	3000 - 3600
1148	Supervisor of Public Health Nursing	2340 - 3000
412	Supervisor of Scaling, Group 1	2340 - 2640
413	Group 2	2740 - 3300
707	Supervisor of Staff Training	3450 - 4200
55	Supervisor of Telephone Systems	3000 - 4400
107	Supreme Court Reporter	3450 - 4400
821	Surveyor, Group 1	2440 - 2740
822	Group 2	2740 - 3300
1275	Tailor	1840 - 2340
1276	Tailoress	1140 - 1540
1020	Taxing Officer, Supreme Court of Ontario	4200 - 5250
651	Teacher, Group 1	1440 - 1640
652	Group 2	1740 - 2240
653	Group 3	2240 - 2640
654	Group 4	2740 - 3600
1382	Teamster	1240 - 1940
833	Technical Adviser	5500 - 6500
691	Technical Instructor, Group 1	1840 - 2140
692	Group 2	2140 - 2640
693	Group 3	2740 - 3300
694	Technological Instructor, Group 1	2740 - 3600
692	Group 2	3600 - 4200
696	Group 3	4000 - 4600
86	Telegraph Operator	2140 - 2440
80	Telephone Operator, Group 1	1140 - 1440
81	Group 2	1240 - 1740
272	Teller, Group 1	1140 - 1540
273	Group 2	1540 - 1940
274	Group 3	1940 - 2240
275	Teller Accountant	1540 - 2140
250	Trade and Industrial Commissioner	4000 - 6000
687	Trade Instructor, Group 1	1640 - 1840
688	Group 2	1940 - 2240
689	Group 3	2240 - 2640
420	Trapline Management Supervisor	3600 - 4400
1343	Truck Driver, Group 1	1540 - 2140
1344	Group 2	1940 - 2340
35	Trust Officer, Group 1	2640 - 3150
1036	Group 2	3150 - 4000
1037	Group 3	4000 - 5000
1279	Upholsterer	1840 - 2340
15	Usher and Messenger	1540 - 1940

1230	Vault Caretaker	$1440 - 1840
1115	Veterinarian, Group 1	2440 - 2860
1116	Group 2	2860 - 3450
1117	Group 3	3450 - 4000
1118	Group 4	4000 - 4600
1044	Vice-Chairman, Ontario Municipal Board	5000 - 6000 & up
1135	Ward Aid, Group 1 (Apprentice Class)	1050 - 1140
1135.1	Group 2	1140 - 1540
1237	Watchman	1540 - 1940
690	Weaving Instructor	1740 - 2340
1299	Welder, Group 1	1540 - 1940
1300	Group 2	1940 - 2440
558	Welfare Field Worker, Group 1	1540 - 2240
559	Group 2	2040 - 2440
1333	X-Ray Technician, Group 1	1540 - 2340
1334	Group 2	2040 - 2540
1335	Group 3	2340 - 3000

* Employees in these classes who are working permanently on a 10-hour day basis may be certified at a salary $200. per annum beyond the listed rates.

January 26, 1951.

(TABLE "E" FOLLOWS)

MR. PARK: I want now to raise the point of status of employees known as temporary employees. This is not a new problem, it is not a problem the government has not been aware of for some years. But it is a problem which apparently is not getting any better. There are employees listed as temporary employees who have been on and off the civil service rolls from back in the 1920's. I have a case which I have been taking up with the Civil Service Commission of an employee in the Department of Education who first was hired on in 1925.

MR. SALSBERG: By what government?

MR. PARK; I do not remember what the government was.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Oh, it would be a Conservative government.

AN hon. MEMBER: The Ferguson Government.

MR. PARK; Hired in 1925, worked for a time in the Department until the early 30's, was let out in the early 30's, came back in the late 30's, worked until a few months ago for the government and was a temporary employee during that entire period. The result is that this individual, who has given years of service to this province--and I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) would agree that it must have been a satisfactory employee because she was kept on all those years - now has no status for superannuation. In this particular situation, the lady has had to retire through ill health and the Department of Education has arranged that she shall be granted leave of absence with pay for a short period and presumably when that period is up they will

decide whether to extend it and so on. That is a very unsatisfactory method of doing business and I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will agree.

MR. FROST: Of course, may I tell the hon. member (Mr. Park), in so many of these cases there are particular conditions which applied. Now I think in all probability my hon. friend (Mr. Park) would find that the person in question left the service to get married and then perhaps something happened, the husband got sick or died or something of the sort and then she came back afterwards as a casual.

I may say that in these cases the Commissioner and the government try to straighten these matters out and to be generous and to be fair and I can assure my hon. friend (Mr. Park) that if he would give me the particulars, I will certainly give him all the reasons so he can be satisfied in his own mind.

I may say to my hon. friend (Mr. Park) that with a schedule such as he has tabled there without explanation, just taking the cold figures and cold schedule you may be very easily misled. There are real basic reasons in those matters, which, if they are given to you, would completely change your point of view.

MR. PARK: Mr. Chairman, I am not without some experience in reading wages schedules in union contracts and know how they work.

MR. DALEY: Could I ask the hon. member (Mr.Park) a question? You mentioned a lady--I think you said it was a woman--that was employed away back in the 30's, she was in the service and out of the service and back in the

service again; did she voluntarily leave the service on those occasions, or was she laid off?

MR. PARK: She left the service in 1932.

MR. DALEY: Of her own accord?

MR. PARK; Yes, that is right. She became a married woman, as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has said and at that stage she could not stay on in the service, When the rule was relaxed, she came back to the service.

MR. FROST: What date did she come back?

MR. PARK; She came back in 1939 or 1940, I believe.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Minister of Education): Did the hon. member (Mr. Park) ever bring this to my attention?

MR. PARK; I brought it to the attention--will the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) sit down and I will explain?

MR. PORTER: I am just asking a very courteous question.

MR. PARK: I have no complaint at all about what the Department of Education did ih that situation. What they did was attempt to meet this problem of this casual or temporary employee by the stopgap method of giving her leave of absence with pay and she is on that basis now. I have no objection whatsoever. I think it is the only way the Department could have acted, and I congratulate the Department officials that they should have taken that action.

MR. FROST: Well, that is all right.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: In other words, we have a heart.

MR. SALSBERG: But she is a casualty of the casual policy.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. PARK; I was citing that situation by illustration of the fact that what is needed is a policy by the government to deal with the question of so-called temporary employees. How a person could be hired in 1925, stay till 1932 and still be a temporary employee, how they could be rehired in 1939 or 1940 and stay till 1951 and still be a temporary employee---even if you counted it as new employment, Mr. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley). It seems to me once a person has been in the employ of this government for a limited period of time---certainly three months is the most industry demands in a situation before they go on to the permanent list, I would say that there is a case to be made for making every employee after three months service, a permanent employee and therefore eligible for superannuation when the time comes.

This is only one instance, there are dozens of them. There are some Departments here where the amounts of money for temporary employees are almost equal to amounts for permanent employees. The hon. member for Temiskaming (Mr. Taylor) was showing me one.

MR. FROST: For instance.

MR. PARK: The Temiskaming Testing Laboratory, Cobalt,---salaries for permanent employees $14,000. estimated; salaries for temporary employees, $14,100.

MR. FROST: I may say in the TTL plant, Cobalt, naturally there must be a lot of temporary and casual

employees. Perhaps my hon. friend (Mr. Park) does not know, but that plant is a processing plant to an extent and there are times when there would be labor required and other times when there would be no labor required. It is an experimental plant---not an experimental plant, but it is a plant run in Cobalt---your next door neighbor there (Mr. Taylor) can tell you about it and of the necessity there must be of casual employment.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Chairman, I have some information for my hon. friend (Mr. Park).

SOME hon. MEMBER: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: Intelligent?

AN hon. MEMBER: He doesn't want the information.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Information about what?

MR. PORTER: It was an employee in the Department of Education he has been talking about.

MR. JOLLIFFE: May I point out to the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter)--

MR. PORTER: I have a right to answer.

MR. JOLLIFFE: But the hon. member (Mr. Park) here at the conclusion---

MR. PORTER: I am not going to be interrupted by any of this nonsense.

SOME Hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. JOLLIFFE: The hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) has interrupted the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr.Park).

MR. PORTER: I am going to see the facts placed before hon. members of the House.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Chairman, do you recognize the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) or the Hon. Minister (Mr. Porter)?

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister (Mr. Porter).

MR. JOLLIFFE: Why?

THE CHAIRMAN: Will you sit down and let somebody else talk?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. PORTER: The hon. member (Mr. Park) has brought up the point about a certain employee in my Department. I am going to put him right. He does not want it put right.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. PORTER: He doesn't want any facts.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. PORTER: Do you want the facts?

MR. DUNBAR: He doesn't want the facts.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Sit down.

MR. PORTER: I am not going to sit down for you, I will sit down when the Chairman tells me to, and not when you tell me to. Who do you recognize?

MR. PARK: Mr. Chairman, I will say to the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) when I am through with my remarks I will be quite happy to listen to him, but I have been interrupted and interrupted since I got up to make a few remarks about this---

MR. FROST: But you can never make a few remarks.

MR. DUNBAR: He doesn't want the facts.

AN hon. MEMBER: Oh, keep quiet.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. PARK; I want to return to the problem of the temporary employees as a matter of government policy.

MR. DALEY: We can't hear you over here for the noise of your own party.

MR. SALSBERG: I have suspected the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) of that weakness for a long time.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Order, order.

MR. DALEY: I can hear when I want to.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Order, order.

MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I would like to get through this Estimate.

MR. PARK; I appreciate the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Frost) problem, and I just raised this question, I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) would agree that for this classification that is called temporary employees, that some rule must be set up that after a certain length of time, a certain minimum of time, that any individual in the government employ becomes a permanent employee in the same sense as any individual going into industry after a probationary period becomes a permanent employee and has all the rights of a permanent employee in that industry. And all I am asking is that we should, in the civil service, apply that rule too, that after a certain length of time---I have suggested three months as the maximum that industry uses---that after three months, any employee can become a permanent employee for purposes of superannuation and any other rights of the civil service. I think it is a perfectly reasonable proposal that I am quite sure the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will give consideration to and that he will discuss with the Civil Service Association and I sincerely hope that when we return to study the estimates another

year, it will not be necessary to raise the problem.

MR. SALSBERG: Yes, it will.

MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Chairman, I want to ask a question.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Order.

MR. DUNBAR: Did the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Wismer) address something to me --- "Shut up"?

MISS AGNES MacPHAIL (York East): No, he didn't.

MR. DUNBAR: Well, if that is parliamentary, I want to know. Yesterday he stooped so low I didn't think it of any significance; today he has gone right in the gutter, where he belongs.

SOME hon. MEMBER: Oh, oh.

MR. DUNBAR: Gestapo again. Back down to the Gestapo again.

AN hon. MEMBER: He is a bad boy.

MR. DUNBAR: Back to the gutter where you belong.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order.

MR. DUNBAR: Go back to New Edinburgh.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Chairman,--

AN hon. MEMBER: Let us hear from Mr. Profundity.

MR. PORTER: Well, as soon as hon. members are prepared to keep order amongst themselves, I will proceed.

MR. MILLARD: It is pretty hard with you opposite.

MR. PORTER: I do not doubt it is, it is hard for me with you opposite.

SOME hon. MEMBER: Hear, hear.

MR. PORTER: However, I do my best.

AN hon. MEMBER: Let us pray.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. PORTER: The hon. member (Mr. Park) mentioned an employee in the Department of Education. Of course the hon. member (Mr. Park) did not give any specific information as to who it was, but from what he said I gathered that it might apply to some similar situations. There was a case, for instance, in the Department, that occurred where a woman was married in 1932 who was in the employment of the Department and she left voluntarily and in 1941---her husband had taken ill in the meantime---she came back and became employed on a temporary basis in order to supplement the income of the home. Now, of course I do not know, I have no way of telling whether that is the person whom the hon. member (Mr. Park) has in mind, the hon. member (Mr. Park) has never mentioned this case to me in all these years--

AN hon. MEMBER: Why should he?

MR. PORTER: And when any cases of this kind come to me --after all, I do not know what the hon. member's (Mr. Park) views may be, but the Civil Service Commission, according to the rules of the Civil Service a married woman cannot be taken on on a permanent basis. I do not know whether that is right or whether it is wrong, but that is the rule that has applied for many years and---

MR. SALSBERG: Shame, shame.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Shame.

MR. JOLLIFFE: That wasn't covered in the Emancipation Act. The emancipation of women took place yesterday.

MR. PORTER: Well, that is something we can consider in due time, but on the other hand, whether this is the exact case the hon. member (Mr. Park) referred to --- and we may never know, because the hon. member (Mr. Park) may never tell us---nevertheless, that sort of thing does happen and this woman I think has received the fullest possible consideration. And we have other cases like that.

MR. JOLLIFFE: That is what he said.

MR. PORTER: Well, will you let me talk for once.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

AN hon. MEMBER: Why don't you say something?

MR. PORTER: I have listened for a long time to hon. members opposite giving forth a great deal of information which I believe is entirely off the beam. If I can get something that is on the beam, I am not going to be interrupted by any leader of the opposition or by anybody else who thinks he is controlling, conducting affairs of this House from that side.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I didn't get up.

MR. PORTER: I was just stating what happened, and it may be that the hon. member's (Mr. Park) case is very much in line with this one.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Chairman, just a moment now.

MR. DUNBAR: Take charge of the House.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Just a moment. The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter)---or the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter), as the case may be---if he had listened to the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park), would have noted that the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) very

fairly and very generously acknowledge that the case he mentioned was dealt with as fairly, he thought, as it could be dealt with under the present circumstances and under the present policy by, I believe, the Department of Education.

Now, the hon. member (Mr. Park) was very clear about that, but the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) apparently was not listening and apparently drew the impression that some kind of individual grievance was being raised. The hon. member (Mr. Park) was not raising a grievance and there was no need for him to speak to the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) because he is apparently satisfied that so far as the individual was concerned, it had been dealt with as fairly as could be under the circumstances.

What the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) was discussing was a question of policy. Now, if it is possible for the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) to discuss questions at the policy level, then let him do so, but really when he was replying a moment ago he in his turn might have been sufficiently fair to acknowledge that the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) did not charge the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) with being wrong about this individual employee. What he was citing was an individual case which illustrated the need for a different policy, or at least the reconsideration of a policy which makes it necessary to deal with a case like this on an improvised or a stopgap basis, which perhaps would be permanently satisfactory.

MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, my friend the hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) gets up and tells this House how fair was the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park).

MR. J. L. EASTON (Wentworth): Let's get on with the work.

MR. FROST: Just a moment now.

MR. JOLLIFFE: You applauded him yourself.

MR. FROST: Oh, yes, I often applaud him, but want to point out to my hon. friend the member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) that my friend the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) knew all of the facts and he didn't give them to the House. He knew who it was and he didn't give the facts to the House. What he said was this: "I have to complain about the attitude of the government and the Civil Service Commission. Here was a case where a woman was taken on as a casual employee and she left in 1940 or 1931 and then she came back again and for eleven years she was here as a casual employee." Now, Mr. Chairman, to be truthful: I think perhaps I have a kind heart, anyway some people say I have; I almost wept over the story that the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) told us. And he only told about a quarter of the real facts. He knew all the facts. I say to the hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) that he ought to take the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) out in the corridor and have a talk to him.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: It would be a good thing to have a talk with him and tell him to come in here and disclose all the facts, and then we would know.

Now, what really happened was this. This woman was an employee here and she resigned from the service

to go and get married. The rules of the service are these, that married woman cannot be taken on as permanent employees, and that is the answer. My hon. friend (Mr. Park) knew that. He didn't tell that. If he had stated that, that would have been something we could have considered, but he did not say that, he told a different story altogether.

MR. JOLLIFFE: No, he didn't.

MR. FROST: And he tried to lead the House to believe in a condition of affairs that did not exist.

MISS MacPHAIL: You ought to know. You do it every day.

MR. FROST: Now I would say, Mr. Chairman, that is the type of spacious opposition we get from the other side continuously. If they would tell the facts---

AN hon. MEMBER: Where would you be without us?

MR. FROST: -- we would regard them more seriously, but nearly always when you probe into what they say, there is really nothing in it at all.

AN hon. MEMBER: Don't be too sure.

MR. FROST: They are just a group of people who believe in pulling the wool over the eyes of the electors, that's all.

Actually speaking, if my hon. friend had come to this House, made a full statement of this and said: "We think the conditions here ought to be changed. If married women are taken into the employ of the government that they ought to be taken on permanently," there might be some case, but he does not state that at all, he comes here and tries to pull the wool over the eyes of hon. members of this House.

Now what happened in this case, Mr. Chairman, was that the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) was caught redhanded.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. PARK: Mr. Chairman---

THE CHAIRMAN: I think the House will appreciate the fact that we have had a least a good hour of fun. I came down here to get out one Estimate before the day was over and I would like to have the honour of completing one. We have talked about one individual case and I wonder how much time it is going to take to deal with the whole Commission?

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Chairman, I certainly would not want to deprive you of any honors which may be due to you, least of all on Friday when certain trains leave in the afternoon, but I do think that since we have entered upon this matter, I think it has a little more importance than may appear on the surface.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) at least should be able to discuss it at the policy level, and it would have been more constructive if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) had told us or disclosed, what is the policy. What is the dividing line?

MR. FROST: The hon. member (Mr. Park) did not ask me---if my hon. friend (Mr. Park) would only ask me---

MR. JOLLIFFE: Please permit me to make my point.

MR. FROST: All right.

MR. JOLLIFFE: If the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) had disclosed what is the dividing line between

temporary and permanent employees---which is a question, I may say, the opposition lately raised at Ottawa too, and a question that was raised here before on former occasions---if he would disclose what is the rational dividing line between the temporary servants and the permanenn servants, then we would be making more progress in the matter.

(TAKE "F" FOLLOWS)

May I remind the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) in all seriousness that is the point which the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) was making, that he could not see the justification for such a large proportion of temporary employees, and he could not see where the line is drawn, in a policy sense; as an example, the fact that a woman was first employed in 1925 and from that year until about 1932 on, from 1939 or 1940 until recently, could still be a temporary employee, on any rational basis that he understood. I think when he said that he disclosed all the relevant and material facts.

MR. PORTER: No; he did not.

MR. JOLLIFFE: If, for example, one of the standards by which you divide temporary from permanent employees is marital status, then, let us have it. But, it is only one. Surely there must be other standards, because the female employees are not all married women. That is one thing which is certain. There are other people who have been employed by the province for years, both male and female, who are temporary employees and who are not married.

MR. FROST: I might say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) that there are 3,200 temporary employees, and most of them are temporary employees because they have been here less than a year. The policy is to endeavour to get them on the permanent staff.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I am very glad to hear that.

MR. FROST: Now that we are in a calmer mood, might I just point this out to the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park). He tabled a moment ago the schedules which he obtained

from the office of the Civil Service Commission. It is very difficult to explain all of these cases, but there are answers, and you will find them very fair and reasonable answers, to all of these cases. If the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) would be so good as to specify some of these cases with respect to which he is in doubt I will get him ost complete reports and he will see this, that we are really trying to deal fairly and honestly with our employees. He will find that that is the case.

I may say that we have not here any idea of doing anything other than that which is fair to our employees and try to meet the conditions which obtain. I can assure the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) that I am most anxious we should be friends with our 12,000 or 13,000 employees. I can assure him that anything I can do will be towards that end. I think any reasonable person would do that.

I may say that I, of course, could take the schedules and I could create misunderstanding at once. I could take, no doubt, some of the schedules in the plants in which the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) is interested as a labour organizer and raise points in this House and say what a terrible thing such and such a thing was. On the other hand, I would say, and the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) knows this, that he or, indeed, anybody connected with that plant, would turn to me and say "Why, Mr. Frost, this is the explanation; that is a very fair and reasonable thing." I think that is the attitude we have to have in public life. I think that is the attitude we have to take in matters of that sort. I can assure the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park), or any hon. member of the House, if you know of any

cases where there appear to be injustices, give them to me, I will get you the actual facts and if you are not satisfied, if there appears that there is an injustice, I can assure the hon. members of the House it will be remedied at once.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Chairman, at the moment I am not interested in motives. I mean, for the sake of peace, let us assume the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and everybody else concerned wants to be fair and honest about it. That is not my interest at the moment. My interest has to do with the other questions, the standards which are used and the policy in effect, about which I would like to be enlightened.

Am I correct in understanding that the rule about married women is still in effect, or has that been revised?

MR. FROST: Pardon?

MR. JOLLIFFE: Am I correct in understanding that the rule about married women is still in effect?

MR. FROST: I think it is still in effect.

MR. JOLLIFFE: That is my understanding, too. I may be wrong.

Again, returning to this question of policy and conceding, for the sake of peace, that everybody wants to be fair and honest, and do the right thing by everybody, I think that the question, that is to say, whether women of married status are eligible for permanent status in the service, is a question which should be discussed and considered on the merits.

MR. FROST: We are perfectly prepared to do it; and would be very glad to refer that to the Advisory Council for full consideration of that, or any other question of that sort. I think you will find that the employees, themselves, probably have some views on it. I would be delighted to have that

referred to the Joint Advisory Council jointly with the Commissioner.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Before it goes to the Advisory Council I think it is a question also in which this House is probably interested -- and so is public opinion. I do not wish to be dogmatic about it. I know perfectly well that at certain times in our history due to economic conditions, people holding public office have been under great pressure not to employ married women. I am well aware of that. I can understand it. I think it is only human when there are not enough jobs to go around most people will demand of their public representatives that they employ single people before they employ married people. That is not necessarily a sound principle in the long run. I know there are arguments on both sides. I say that from the point of view of society as a whole you have to decide whether married women are to be given an equal place in society and particularly an equal opportunity for employment, whether you are going to do that, or not, and I suggest, Mr. Chairman, to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that that is an important question of public policy. I have my own views about it. I do not think that we should allow ourselves to be intimidated or carried away by the particular problems which exist in time of depression or in time of great unemployment. My view is that if you are going to accept the principle of equal opportunity for all our citizens, be they male or female, you cannot discriminate between the married woman and the unmarried woman. I think that is the trend in our own country as well as in Britain and other democratic countries. I think that is the trend, as I say. I think we should do what we can to encourage it. I am not saying

this is something about which one can be too dogmatic, but I do think it has a relation to public policy generally; in fact, I think that it is a matter for public opinion, and this House as well as for the Joint Advisory Council.

MR. FROST: I can say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) that there are some things which, personally, I have never been satisfied are entirely correct. For instance, we have a rule which has existed for years that relatives may not be employed. I think I am right in saying that. Relatives may not be employed. I must admit I have never been able to see the real sense of such an arrangement. It seems to me that if a father or mother is in the service she may want to encourage her son and daughter to be in the service. I can see nothing wrong with that.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I can imagine how it got started.

MR. FROST: You mean in the days of the family compact. Do not get mixed up in the McKenzie rebellion. Remember, I opened up McKenzie House. Somebody might impute mltives. I may say that, possibly, was the origin of it, 100 odd years ago. I have a feeling that is outdated today.

There is a rule in the service that those on pension from other services may not be taken into permanent employment. I think I am right about that. I do not know that that rule is altogether a good one. I am perfectly prepared that all those matters should be considered by the Joint Advisory Council. Let us do the best we can in the light of 1951.

I say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) that raises a very interesting point, which the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) might well have raised. Instead of obscuring the issue he should have raised that point. We could have had some very reasonable and proper discussion on it.

MR. PARK: If the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) could take the advice of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) with respect to the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) being taken out back, it would not be the first time in the history of this House an hon. member for Dovercourt has been taken out back.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. PORTER: Apparently the tradition is being followed.

MR. FROST: There are true conservatives; they follow tradition all the time.

MR. PARK: Returning, for a moment, to the point that I was attempting to make -- and if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is so gullible that he could have wool pulled over his eyes, I am sorry --

MR. SALSBERG: You would not try to do that, anyway.

MR. PARK: Never to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), no.

MR. PORTER: Thanks for abiling him out.

MR. PARK: I think that we have to arrive at a point in terms of service, be it three or six months, or whatever the appropriate time may be. I am not certain, myself, what it should be. Three months is the period in industry. At that time the individual who is working in the public service shall become a permanent employee with all the benefits of a permanent employee. I think that is a perfectly reasonable proposition. That is the proposal I was trying to make. I hope the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), in turn, was not trying to obscure that issue by raising the question of the schedules in the Department of Education. I am quite satisfied that, under the circumstances, the Depar tment of Education is doing

everything it can do in that particular case. I do not know whether it is the precise one to which the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) is referring. I took the matter with the Civil Service Commission. I understood that was the agency which dealt with the problems of the civil service. I called the matter to their attention at the request of the daughter of the woman involved. I think I did the proper thing. From the Civil Service Commissioner I received a reply which made it unnecessary to take it further.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter) is only engaged part time on that job, anyway.

MR. PARK: The point I wanted to make -- and as I say I hope the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) was not trying to obscure it, is that at three months, or six months, we have to give our civil service employees permanent status so that they can have all the rights of civil servants.

MR. C.C. CALDER (London): The jolly mood into which the House has just fallen reminds me of, probably, the ancestry of the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) -- it reminds me of the Irishman sitting in the shanty who, upon hearing a row out on the street, sent his boy out to see whether it was a private fight or whether anybody could get in on it.

Let me assure you, Mr. Chairman, I will be again sitting down after making two specific suggestions. The most interesting statements with which the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) opened the discussion of this item indicates the government seems intent on recovering lost ground in this field.

MR. FROST: That is the way you put it.

MR. CALDER: With respect to the cost of living bonus, I think we all agree the sooner that can be incorporated into

the salary schedules the better, but, in view of the kind of budget which has been presented here and which will be presented in Ottawa, we know the cost of living bonus is an item which must be regarded as subject to constant revision. Under those circumstances has the time not arrived for the government to consider an escalator class, both up and down, for the salaries of civil servants?

MR. SALSBERG: Oh, no.

MR. CALDER: And, instead of having the association coming every quarter, every month or two, and putting this problem constantly before you, can your statistical people not furnish you with some kind of escalator formula which will have this matter constantly and mathematically under revisions?

When the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) and the Civil Service Commission are carrying out the instructions of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to try as far as they can to equalize work and pay between men and women, might I direct their attention to what appears to be a $400. difference per annum in starting salary between female ward aids in mental hospitals and male attendants; and a $200. annual difference in starting salary between matrons at Mercer Reformatory and male guards at reformatories?

MR. FROST: We will look into that.

MR. L.E. WISMER (Riverdale): I am sure that my rising to my feet will vaguely disturb the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar), but I find that I do not live in his constituency, but in the constituency of the hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Chartrand). I see he is not in his seat. I was a little afraid for some years that I might have

to vote against the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar), which would bother me.

I am on my feet, Mr. Chairman, not to discuss special cases, not to discuss equal pay for equal work, though, while on the subject of equal pay for equal work, I might advise the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) that the official organized labour movement in Canada first went on record and urged the government of the province of Ontario to pass a law for equal pay for equal work as long ago as 1882.

MR. JOLLIFFE: He was not in office then.

MR. SALSBERG: What government was in office then?

MR. WISMER: It is not a new idea, in other words.

MR. FROST: Do not try to take credit away from us now.

MR. WISMER: The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has been talking about referring the question to the Joint Advisory Council. I would like to remind the hon. members that the Joing Advisory Council was not functioning very well in 1950. Because the oint Advisory Council was not functioning very well in 1950 the Civil Service Association executive requested an appointment with the Cabinet. It was refused. The Cabinet refused to meet the executive of the Civil Service Association because its paid secretary was to be among the delegation. The government of Ontario is an autonomous government; it has the right to make up its own mind, if it has one.

MR. FROST: I may say this to the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Wismer) --

MR. WISMER: Let me finish my story. You have made 15 speeches in this debate already.

MR. FROST: It is all a fiction.

MR. WISMER: There is no fiction involved in this. These are just the facts.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is very anxious to place some fiction into this by some fallacious story or argument which he would like to drag out.

SOME hon. MEMBER: You are dragging it out.

MR. WISMER: Under the Labour Relations Act of the province of Ontario, as introduced by this government and passed by this Legislature, people in the status of the paid secretary of the Civil Service Association of the province of Ontario have a right to be part of a meeting between the employer and the recognized association or bargaining unit of the employee. The government of this province refused that to the Civil Service Association of this province.

MR. SALSBERG: As was stated earlier.

MR. WISMER: As a result of that refusal the Civil Service Association executive approached the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada with a view to finding out how they should go about affiliating with that old and well established, and highly respectable, trade-union organization.

(TAKE "G" FOLLOWS)

Well, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada advised the executive of the Civil Service Association what was required to become affiliated and that is all they did. It was a policy, after all, Mr. Chairman, and this is very important to this question of the relationships of the civil service to the government and to the people of Ontario. There are already affiliated to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada many Civil Service Associations and the executive council of the Congress knew what it was doing when it did not attempt to encourage or to interfere or to send any people to encourage the civil servants of the province of Ontario to affiliate with that Congress. They simply told them how to affiliate, what affiliation would mean and what it would cost and, naturally, invited them to do so. I might point out, in a vote which was taken among the civil servants who were members of that Association, that they voted 2 to 1 for affiliation with the Trades & Labour Congress of Canada. Now, what was the result? The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) knows this result very well. The government changed its mind, that was the important achievement of the Civil Service Association of Ontario. The government insisted after it got that indication of the feeling of the members of the civil service of this province that the Joint Advisory Council, which was not meeting very often, was to meet every month. It is easy for the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to come into this committee and say: "Oh, we will send all these things to the Joint Advisory Council." I just want the hon. members of the committee to know that that is how the Joint Advisory Council has been put back on

the rail.

Now, in the matter of salaries for the civil service, there was a general -- I think I can call it a general increase in salaries in 1948, during the election period.

MR. FROST: No, each year.

MR. WISMER: You are talking about one set of raises, I am talking about another. There was a general, more or less general raise in salaries in the civil service during the period of the election in 1948, that was the first general increase since 1946.

MR. FROST: Oh, no, no, no, no, no.

MR. WISMER: Oh, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes. Just do not unhook that spring for a minute or two. Now then, there was a $5.00 a month cost of living bonus added in December, 1950, retroactive to April, 1950.

MR. FROST: No election at that time.

MR. WISMER: No, no election, there was a lot of inflation at that tpoint. Everybody got a $45.00 cheque for Christmas, 1950.

MR. FROST: Do you object to that?

MR. WISMER: No, I want you to know that I know that is what you did and it is important that the rest of the House know. I do not want to be placed in the position of saying that I hide any of the information, Mr. Chairman. I do not want to obscure anything. Now, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) made a statement --

MR. FROST: There was $15.00 cost of living bonus given in the fall of 1948 after the election, did the hon. member (Mr. Wismer) forget that one?

MR. JOLLIFFE: You are sure it was not announced

before the election?

MR. FROST: No, no.

MR. WISMER: The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost referred to some changes that were made this year. He said there were 12,000 civil servants got increases last year. Well, those are the automatic increases.

MR. FROST: No, they went further than that. I would say we went very much further in 1950 than the automatic increase. The fact of the matter is, we not only went further, we changed the classifications and raised the ceilings in order to make that possible.

MR. JOLLIFFE: They were not all put up.

MR. FROST: V3ry many of them, oh no, there was not, there were a lot of reclassifications.

MR. WISMER: Now then, there has been a considerable increase in the cost of living and the figures which have been given to me would indicate it is about 14% and I believe the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) indicated that the rate was $44.00 a week or $190.00 a month, which would require about $26.60 of an increase, and you have given them a $5.00 increase. Now, I think it is about time you gave them an increase of $21.60 to bring it up to date with the cost of living. That has not anything to do with particular cases, that is average.

MR. FROST: I have given the hon. member (Mr. Wismer) the average across Canada, the average salaries for office workers, and being a statistical man, the hon. member (Mr. Wismer) will agree with me that it is $44.80 while our average here is $52.35 and that does not include the recent cost of living bonus. For women across Canada it is $32.50, ours is $36.30 without the cost of living. Now, for industrial workers the average in Canada is $45.67,

ours here is $48.00. Now, again I say to the hon. member (Mr. Wismer) I am by no means saying that these figures are everything they should be, but, at least, they do indicate that we are making a pretty honest approach to this problem.

MR. WISMER: Well, Mr. Chairman, that only increases the need. Evidently we misunderstood the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) when he was speaking earlier and used the over-all Canadian figure of $44.00 as being the rate in Ontario civil service. But, if that rate if $52.35 a 14% increase of the cost of living represents a loss of purchasing power by these people of something in the neighbourhood of $7.25 a week. Now, you cannot get away from the figures.

MR. FROST: They get a boost on the 1st of April.

MR. WISMER: That is what was happening and that would represent approximately $29. a month these people need to get back to be able to buy things, to be able to live reasonably and if you have already given them $5. then, not what I said, $21.60 a month but $24. a month is required for the whole civil service to regain its purchasing power. Now, I raise this, Mr. Chairman, with some thought as to the over-all position of the service. Let us be fair, it is not a question of tagging the government with failure or omission to appreciate the position of the civil service, it is a matter of recognizing the difficulty that inflation creates. We are not short of money, there is not any reason, no financial reason why the servants of the government of Ontario should bear the cost of inflation. I do not think Old Man Ontario prefers that the people who work for him and do his business should absord the cost of inflation. Let the Treasury absorb the cost of inflation; let the people who do a good day's work every day of

the week for the government of Ontario and for the people of Ontario be paid in sufficient dollars that their standard of living shall continue to be the same as it was before.

I might give an example to the House which was brought very closely to my attention not so long ago.

(Page G-6 follows)

A very good friend of mine who is a high school teacher called me long distance to ask me how to get a raise in salary for a large number of school teachers in a particular city in this province. I was a little amazed, Mr. Chairman, to find that the salary rates of high school teachers in this quite prosperous community, and a fairly large one, were low enough to require a 24% increase to bring their living standards back to 1939. Now, that is a fantastic increase, 24%, among organized teachers at the high school level in a prosperous community. It is not going to take 24% to bring the civil servants of this province up to their old level, not in dollars but in purchasing power which is the thing that counts. If the rate is higher, as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) says, then the increase will have to be put on a percentage basis that is slightly larger. But, I urge the government to give some consideration to a $24. increase per month to the civil servants of this province.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Grey South): Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to say a word or two relative to this matter that has been under discussion for some few moments this afternoon.

MR. FROST: Moments?

MR. OLIVER: I was very pleased to hear the hon. Prime Minister (Mr.Frost) make an admission, and I think it was a frank one, that he did not feel that the last word had been said in regard to salaries and conditions of employment with the civil service. Now, I think that is a feeling which is held pretty widely throughout the House. Hon. members of the opposition, I am quite sure, realize that there are things that could be done to raise

the standards of that service and there are things that could be done to class and to raise, in many instances, salaries of the civil servants themselves. It seems to me it is a very unfair way---if I wanted to use that word, to take an average wage across the whole level of the civil servants.

MR. FROST: That is right, I agree.

MR. OLIVER: You cannot say that is the average for them all. I mean, the group we are particularly interested in, I think, on this side of the House are the lower paid categories, the casual workers and those on the temporary staff who, in my opinion, are not being paid a wage commensurate with the times in which we are living. I think perhaps the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) on reflection will agree, to an extent at least, with that statement.

The other part of the discussion this afternoon dealt with the conditions of employment having to do with the status of married women in relation to their employment in civil service; having to do with those who are receiving pensions from another jurisdiction their eligibility to be a civil servant in the Province of Ontario. Now, there is a wide divergence of opinion on all these matters, on the matters relating to salary increases and on the matters relating to conditions of employment and these opinions are so widely held and so far apart in their conclusions in this House this afternoon, that I think one cannot hope that in this Chamber we can arrive at a conclusion that will be conducive to a state of peace and harmony between the government, between

the hon. members of the House and the civil servants of the Province of Ontario. I would seriously suggest to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) this afternoon that I believe it would serve a very useful purpose in the whole matter that has been under discussion to refer the matter to a Parliamentary committee of the hon. members of this Legislature and have them go into this matter thoroughly and bring in a report before this Session of the Legislature concludes. We have had a Parliamentary committee sitting in regard to the salaries of the hon. members of the House themselves and I do not think it is going any further afield to have a committee sit and review all these conditions that have been under discussion this afternoon and bring in a report. I believe you could get a report that will much nearer coincide with the views of the hon. members of the House in that way than you are getting in any other way and I hope I put that suggestion forward seriously.

MR. W. DENNISON: (St.David): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) this question? I notice $1000. is put under "Head Office" to pay for an exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition. I wonder, does your Department pay for the Department of Lands and Forests and the Department of Highways or does each Department pay for their own?

Hon. G. A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary): As a matter of facts, ours did not cost us $1000. any year yet but we like to have that amount in case costs go up.

MR. DENNISON: Well, does your Department look after the cost of all the exhibits down there?

MR. WELSH: No, each Department looks after its own.

MR. DENNISON: The reason I asked the question, I think this should be looked into by each Department, I think yours is the only Department mentioning that fact in the Estimates, putting aside a certain amount of money for the Canadian National Exhibition exhibits.

(TAKE "H" FOLLOWS)

MR. MILLARD: Mr. Chairman, I would like to have an explanation from the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) as to what is really meant by this term "casual labor", in the Civil Service. When the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) was reading the salary schedule for civil servants in that category, he mentioned "The Annual Vacation with Pay". The two ideas do not seem to go together, "casual labor" and "annual vacations with pay". They do not mesh at all. Why is this time "casual labor" used? What does it signify, when apparently they are on a yearly basis.

MR. WELSH: Well, Mr. Chairman, let us consider the Department of Public Works -- the cleaning staff; they hire people to do a specific job for a short time -- or perhaps a longer time -- without any reference to the Civil Service Commission, at all. It is never intended shey shall be temporary help, let along being on the permanent staff. They have a job to do, and they hire these people to do it.

MR. MILLARD: How do they get the annual vacations with pay, if they are simploy employed to do odd jobs?

MR. WELSH: No, not necessarily. They might be employed for a week or two, or a month or two.

MR. MILLARD: I am most anxious to have them have the annual vacations with pay, but the two ideas do not seem to go together. Are there stamps issued to these people, such as in the building trades? How do they arrange the annual vacations with pay, for casual labor?

MR. FROST: They have the stamps, in the ordinary course.

MR. MILLARD: Is that the way it works?

MR. FROST: Yes.

MR. MILLARD: I will find that out for myself.

On Vote 140.

MR. H. L. WALTERS (Bracondale): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) when speaking this afternoon mentioned the fact that there had been a revision of salaries -- I want to get back to money again --

MR. FROST: Do not stir up any trouble now.

MR. WALTERS: I think perhaps I can be co-operative in this instance. The hon. Premier (Mr.Frost) mentioned that the Government at Ottawa had revised their Civil Service lists. I think it is becoming a fact right now, which the Government has to face --

MR. FROST: May I say to the hon. member for Bracondale (Mr. Walters) -- I do not want to get into the Federal-Provincial relations -- but I do not think the Ottawa schedules were revised for many years.

In 1946 we made here a very complete revision of the schedules in every detail. Since that time there have been -- just speaking off-hand, as I have not the figures in my file -- between 700 and 800 revisions to bring them up to-date. Actually speaking, our schedules are being continuously revised and brought up to-date. There are undoubtedly cases in which we have fallen behind, but we are constantly reviewing them, and as I explained in the statement I gave, I think in the month of January there were 80 different classifications revised, in that particular month alone.

The hon. member (Mr. Walters) will recognize that in Ottawa these revisions have not taken place for years. Here, under the arrangement of 1946, and following, they are constantly under revision. That is the situation.

In many of the trades in this City, and in this Province, their wage rates are fixed, and perhaps nothing more may be done for some time -- perhaps years. The hon. member (Mr. Walters) is a railroader, and he knows that is the case.

In 1946 we introduced the automatic increase provision, and the 12,000 salary increases which took place last year, will automatically be reviewed again this year, and I do not doubt at all we will have another 12,000 salary increases on April 1st. That is quite different than obtains in other industry. The hon. member for Bracondale (Mr. Walters) is a railroader, and he knows there were certain revisions in the railroad schedules which took place last year, partly by agreement and partly by arbitration. I would not fore-cast how long that may last, but all of the 12,000 civil servants in the employ of this Government know there is going to be an automatic increase, which will come in, provided THEY HAVE not reached the limit of their classification, on the 1st of April.

I think there were around 1700 or 1800 cases of classifications of people who had reached their limit this year. We recognized that needed revision again, so we raised the ceiling so they could come in for the salary increases.

I think that explains the situation.

MR. WALTERS: Mr. Chairman, that is perfectly satisfactory. What I was trying to say was something that I do not think can be considered as endeavoring to start a controversy. I am trying to bring out a point that what Ottawa did was by reason of the fact that they were losing some of the best members of their Civil Service, who were taking employment outside the government. I feel there is a possibility that this Government will be faced with the same situation, so it is important that the Government put the Civil Service on a very sound basis.

The point raised by the hon. member for London (Mr. Calder) has merit, provided in the first place the Civil Service is put on a sound basis, and then later they put in the escalator clause, but I do not know whether the $5. given as a bonus is very realistic, considering the conditions outside.

Ottawa was faced with the situation that to keep the calibre of the Civil Service, they had to do something drastic, and had to do it quickly, because outside industry wanted these chaps with these abilities, and they were trying to get some of the most capable men in the Service.

I think it is only a question of time until you will be faced with the same situation. You will be competing with industry. If the conditions in the world to-day continue -- over which you have no control -- you will be competing with industry, in trying to hold your employees.

MR. FROST: That is right. We recognize that. That is a good point.

Items 140 to 142 inclusive agreed to.

On item 143.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): On item 143, Mr. Chairman, "indemnity and allowance to members, including mileage". This should be of interest to the hon. members. I was rather interested to read the headlines to-day in the London Free Press, alleging that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) had intervened in connection with a question which was referred to the Special Committee of this House last Session.

MR. FROST: That is quite without foundation.

MR. NIXON: I sincerely hope so. After all, this House did assign certain responsibilities or duties to a Special Committee which was set up in the regular way. We were organized and had one meeting -- not three meetings, as the Report alleges -- and while I feel very strongly that the House, having assigned certain duties to me as a member of the Committee, I want to complete theose duties and make a report. Whatever the House does with that report is of no more interest to me than to any other hon. member. But if certain duties are assigned, as a member of that Committee I will press that the Committee continue its activities until it can arrive at some report to present to this House this Session.

I have personally taken this up with the Chairman of the Committee, and suggested proceeding, but I was told that one of the members was unavoidably absent, but now the hon. member is present, and I think we should proceed with the Committee work, and come to some sort of a conclusion.

MR. FROST: I certainly agree with the hon.member for Brant (Mr. Nixon).

MR. WILLIAM DENNISON (St.David): On vote 143, I think I should again draw the attention of the Government to the fact that we have not a printed Hansard, and I do not think that is in keeping with the importance of the decisions taken in this House. We had a printed Hansard in 1946, which cost us $27,000; in 1948, it cost us approximately the same amount; in 1949 it jumped up to $47,000., and this year we will spend $20,000. on a mimeographed Hansard, a Hansard that is not always correct, what is worse, there are no extra copies of it.

A few days ago I had occasion to introduce a person to see the legislature, and after the afternoon Session was over, I was asked if I could get them a copy of the debate. They wanted to have a copy of the debate that afternoon. I told them I would have to go along and find someone who was willing to give up their copy.

I had occasion to ask Mr. Speaker if I could get one extra copy of the debates of the House, and he sent me back a note saying there were no extra copies available.

MR. FROST: I will be glad to give you mine any time you want them.

Hon. GEORGE DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Do you want the whole thing now?

MR. SALSBERG: Throw it at him.

MR. DUNBAR: You can have the whole thing now, from under my desk.

MR. DENNISON: I will take the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr.Dunbar)

up.

The point I am getting at is, we are living in a democracy where we want the general public and the taxpayers, who are paying for this, to find out about the debates going on in this House, or are we living in some sort of a governmental autocracy in this Province where we have a curtain around Queens Park, and want to keep the people of this Province in ignorance of what is going on here?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

AN hon. MEMBER: Surely not the iron curtain?

MR. DENNISON: This may be a curtain of fog, rather than a curtain of iron, but it is still a curtain, and it is not saving the taxpayers a great deal of money.

Tourists can come along to the office downstairs and they can get an armful of publications printed on the finest paper, on coated stock, in colours, making very imposing documents, but the same tourist cannot get one copy --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. DENNISON: Until I got these on my desk from the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar). May I say that I appreciate the generosity of the hon.Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar).

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Has the hon. member (Mr. Dennison) ever heard of a tourist who wanted a copy of Hansard?

MR. DENNISON: Oh, yes.

MR. PORTER:, You are unique.

MR. DENNISON: I had three boys in the gallery not many weeks ago, one of them was from Texas, another from New York state, and one from Pennsylvania, and they were very, very interested, in the remarks that some of the Opposition members who on that day were talking about giving the vote in civic elections to those over 21. They were so amused at the 18th century speech made by the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) that they wanted to go back home with some proof to prove to their people down there, where they have the vote, that we in Canada do not have it. When I tried to get an extra copy, I was sorry I could not get it.

MR. DUNBAR: They generally want to take a big fish or a deer home with them.

MR. FROST: Are they any better off now?

MR. DENNISON: We do not give people from abroad an accurate impression of Ontario, by sending them on with a fish or a deer, that is more in the nature of a red-herring. I think we should be able to give some consideration to the taxpayers of Ontario, who will pay $20,000. for a half-Hansard.

I am sugg esting that the taxpayers of this Province would be quite willing to put an extra twenty thousand dollars or twenty-five thousand dollars up to have a real Hansard, a Hansard to which they could subscribe.

During the three years Hansard was printed, I do not think this Government made any effort to publicize it or sell subscriptions and giving "Old Man Ontario"

sitting at home in the back concessions, in some cases hibernating throughout the winter, a chance to subscribe to Hansard and read what was going on here. I think if the people in Ontario had to chance to read what was going on, this Government would not last very long.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. J.L. DOWLING (Hamilton East): Maybe they realize that.

MR. DENNISON: I do not like to insinuate or --

MISS AGNES MACPHAIL (YORK East): And that the speeches are good now?

MR. DENNISON: Why should the Government of this Province be so stubborn about the spending of a few extra dollars? Is this the only Hansard we can afford? I say we should be ashamed of ourselves, if this is the only Hansard we can afford., I think "Old Man Ontario" would back me up, if we had a vote of "Old Man Ontario" on this question.

Hon. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labor): You watch him at the next election.

MR. FROST: Objection noted.

MR. MILLARD: Mr. Chairman, may I ask if there is a copy of Hansard sent to the Parliamentary Association in London? I will suggest, if that is done, we must be the laughing stock of the Commonwealth, because I am quite satisfied that no other Commonwealth in the Empire is providing the Parliamentary Association with a Hansard the size of this --

MR. FROST: We will speak to Sir Howard Dignell about that.

MR. MILLARD: Is there one that goes to the Parliamentary Association in London?

MR. FROST: Yes.

MR. MILLARD: Who pays the freight?

MR. J.B.ELLIS (Essex North): Mr. Chairman, carrying on the discussion in regard to Hansard, I want to make a suggestion, which should have some merit. We were informed at the time we were discussing this that more of these copies would go out, aside from those furnished to the hon. members of the House, but it occurs to me that the coverage is not sufficient, and the Province could give a much better coverage if copies of Hansard were available to the weekly press.

In our Press Gallery, the daily papers are well represented, and many of them supply news items to the weekly press, but in many cases the weekly press have no news service beside what they can from the columns of the daily press. I suggest the Government will be doing a great service to the people in the rural areas, if a copy of Hansard could be sent to each weekly newspaper office in the Province, which could be made available to people in the area if they were sufficiently interested, and would be available to the editors of the weekly press throughout the Province. That is one place where the daily proceedings of this House should be made available. I would suggest very strongly to the Government -- while it may be late in this Session, nevertheless it is not too late -- that copies of Hansard be mailed to the weekly press throughout the Province, and made available to the public in the rural communities.

MR. WELSH: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say for the benefit of the hon. member (Mr. Ellis) that copies of Hansard are available to every newspaper in this Province who have asked for them, and so far we have had practically no request.

MR. E.B.JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Do they know about it? The whole thing is kept such a dark secret, it would be a wonder if they did know.

MR. ELLIS: If I may say another word, Mr. Chairman; I remember the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said the proceedings were available, but he did not necessarily say they were available to the weekly press upon request. I am sure if the weekly press in my riding had known they could have it upon request, they would get a number of requests from the riding I represent, and I am sure the same would apply to all hon. members of the House. This is the first statement I have heard about the weekly press being able to get Hansard upon request.

MR. WLESH: That has been the custom for some years past, every since Hansard was inaugurated.

MR. W.J.GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, when we were discussing this last year, and were told the printing of Hansard was discontinued, I believe I asked the question as to how many copies would be sent out to the daily and weekly papers, as well as the libraries throughout the Province, and we were assured at that time that the weekly papers would receive copies.

(TAKE "I" FOLLOWS)

Now, I did not understand that these weekly papers would have to make application. For myself, I believe that as a matter of course copies would be sent out to the papers.

MR. R. THORNBERRY (Hamilton, Centre): Mr. Chairman, every election we see articles, editorials in the press deploring the lack of interest in our democratic structure. Now, I think if the government were alive to the potential possibilities of creating interest in our democratic set up, it would advance this idea of Hansard, try to expand it rather than try to stifle it. I think Hansard in its printed form was not given sufficient opportunity. I agree with the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) that some effort should have been made on the part of the government to make its existence known.

I do not think any effort was ever made to publicize it. I believe it would be a good idea for the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter) to see that the printed form of Hansard got into all our High Schools, that some encouragement be given to the students to read it, because that would be conducive to students taking more interest in what is going on throughout the province, in the machinery of government, and once they are familiar with the machinery of the government the chances are that they will take more interest in elections when they become of voting age.

I think we could expand even on that. I can certainly visualize a situation where we could have this Chamber wired for broadcast, and I am sure there are

numbers of broadcasting stations in the province that would be glad to carry it.

MR. SALSBERG: Televized.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Minister of Education): Would you get a vote over there, if that happened?

MR. THORNBERRY: It is all in the interest of democracy, Mr. Minister (Mr. Porter), but there is a possibility some people might be afraid of its ultimate reaction. But the least we can do is expand the printed form of Hansard and give it some encouragement. Set up some committee that would make some effort to publicize and expand its sale. It could become self sustaining in time.

MISS AGNES MACPHAIL (York, East): Mr. Chairman, I want to apologize to the government. I used to think that the reason they put Hansard up in this ungainly fashion was because of the speeches of hon. members on the opposite side -- except the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) -- but that is not it, because now they read their speeches and they will read better than the speeches they have really made.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MISS MACPHAIL: So now I cannot think what the reason is, but I am just going to say to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) you would have to build extra houses, those shelters, you know, underground -- what do you call them?

MR. FROST: Air raid shelters?

MISS MACPHAIL: Air raid shelters, that is it, so we could protect the Hansard. Here is one day. Somebody the other day was in here and they just laughed about it. I do not wonder. And the delivery -- apparently the

provincial government delivers these to all hon. members in this House anyway. They will have to get a truck, they will never be able to do them any other way.

I would be a little ashamed if I were the government to call that a Hansard. There is no reason at all, this business about saving money, that is the bunk. There is enough money -- I do not like to say this, but --

AN hon. MEMBER: "Bunk"? Is that parliamentary?

MISS MACPHAIL: I am always parliamentary, but --

MR. PORTER: Well, that is the first time we have ever heard anything like that.

MISS MACPHAIL: I am not like the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter) --

MR. PORTER: "The Bunk?"

MISS MACPHAIL: "The Bunk"? Oh, that is not half as bad as "gutter", and I heard that from the Treasury benches today.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. PORTER: About the same.

MR. DUNBAR: Put him where he belongs.

MISS MACPHAIL: No, I was going to say that the dinners and such, if that kind of money was put on top of the Hansard cost, we might get something that resembles a Hansard.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MISS MACPHAIL: This is unworthy of Ontario.

MR. C.H. MILLARD (York, West): Mr. Chairman, I think in order to straighten this matter out, so far as to whom the Hansard is now available, we probably ought to bring the attention of the hon. members back to the resolution passed by the House. I have here the motion

of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) relating to the stenographic reports of debates and speeches:

> "Moved by myself, seconded by the hon. Mr. Doucett,
>
> That during the present Session of the Assembly provision be made for the taking of stenographic reports of debates and speeches, and to that end that Mr. Speaker be authorized to employ the necessary stenographers at such rates of compensation as may be agreed to by him, copies of such stenographic reports to be supplied to the hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, to Mr. Speaker, to the Clerk of the Assembly, to the Legislative Library, to each member of the Assembly, to the officers and the leaders of each party represented in the Assembly, to the Reference Libraries of the province and the Press Gallery".

There is nothing about going to the weekly press.

MR. FROST: Well, I may say we have always given them to any of the papers that wanted them.

MR. A.A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Chairman, while I do not want to take issue with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), it seems to me that there is something wrong here, because a number of hon. members of this House have on various occasions attempted to get one, two or three additional copies of speeches they have made, and they have been told there would have to be an entirely new run of Hansard, of that speech, in order to supply them

with the copy. They were even charged $3.00 a copy.

MR. FROST: That is right.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St.Andrew): $7.00.

MR. MacLEOD: $7.00 a copy, for their speeches.

MR. DUNBAR: Many I would give away.

MR. FROST: I would say to my hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) there is a difference, I assume, when the reporters, in running off the copies, are making extras, I suppose that is the case?

MR. MacLEOD: Frankly, I do not think --

MR. FROST: However, I am not a mimeographer, I do not know.

MR. MacLEOD: I am not accusing the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) or the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) of giving us misinformation,but frankly I do not think with the number printed now that we are equipped to supply the weekly newspapers or any other groups with the number of copies they need.

MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to keep hon. members, I know it is away past the hour that we ordinarily agreed upon, but in order to make progress I would like to cover Votes 34, 35, 37, and 38. I want to hold over the Civil Defence for further discussion if we could clear up those four items, we would be practically through this Department.

MR. W. DENNISON (St. David): May I just say one word on 134.

Vote 134 agreed to.

ON VOTE 135.

MR. DENNISON: I believe this Ontario Government Services is printed by The King's Printer, it would

come under 135.

MR. FROST: Travel and Publicity.

MR. DENNISON: Under "Travel and Publicity", is it? All right, thank you.

MR. DUNBAR: Nice little paper.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Nice little propaganda.

MR. SALSBERG: On 145, the King's Printer. I want to accommodate hon. members of the House and not keep them longer, but I do want to ask at this time what has to be done in order to get the Standing Committee on Printing to meet. My experience has been that the Committee is called together the day before the adjournment of the House. I think this is totally inadequate and unfair. I think this Department handles quite a load of work, it spends a lot of money, it is responsible for the expenditures of sums that I cannot even estimate -- we have no way of doing it -- and I do think that the Committee should meet early in the Session and have an opportunity to discuss the work of the Department, how it functions and so on.

I want to ask the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) to call a meeting of this Standing Committee, otherwise we may have to utilize the discussions on the Estimates for a deeper discussion of the work of that Committee. I do not want to do it here, but if we shall not have an opportunity to discuss it in Committee, there will be no alternative. I would like to hear from the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) whether he agrees to call a meeting in due time.

May I say before I sit down that the Rules of the House clearly provide for the calling of that Committee together early in the Session. I am quoting from Lewis, page 77, which says:

"COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

The Committee on Printing consults during the early part of the Session with the King's Printer and the deputy heads of the various departments and recommends to the House the number of each public document or departmental report which should be printed for distribution."

Now, I do ask that the Committee be called together, and called together as early as possible.

MR. WELSH: Mr. Chairman, it will be called.

MR. FROST: It will be called very shortly.

MR. SALSBERG: It will?

MR. FROST: Yes.

Votes 145, 147 agreed to.

ON VOTE 148.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I think I am in order in raising this point here, although it may seem a little far fetched to the hon. Minister (Mr. Welsh), but after all people who come on superannuation will eventually be dependent on a fixed income, so that this is relevant.

I have here this afternoon's Toronto Telegram and there is a report on the front page which I would like the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to confirm or amend or deny. The report says:

"Ontario will step into the rent control field the minute that the Federal Government steps out of the picture on

April 30th. Premier Frost told the Telegram today that covering legislation would be introduced in the Legislature shortly. 'We will bring down the necessary legislation as soon as possible', said the Premier, 'if Ottawa is not going to control rents, we will. We are going to bring order out of chaos.'!

"It was definitely made known in Ottawa yesterday that the Federal government is determined to carry out its declared intention of abandoning the rent control field on April 30th. Prime Minister Mr. St.Laurent told the House of Commons that his government had not changed its decision. The Prime Minister said he understood most of the provinces were arranging to take over rent control."

Now I might just comment that if it is correct that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) told The Telegram that the legislation would be introduced shortly -- and I assume it is -- that is not a new announcement, because it was in the Speech from the Throne, but I am wondering if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) could say something more definite than that, because the uncertainty which surrounds the degree of rent control that is going to be in effect as from May 1st is very disturbing, as I think has already been mentioned to the House.

MR. FROST: Well, Mr. Chairman, I would not want to make any statement on that any further than was made in

the discussions that have already been held in this House and in the Speech from the Throne -- which I did my best to get the hon. member (Mr. Jolliffe) to vote for and he voted against it. There is nothing further that I can say at the moment, but I expect within a few days that we will bring down legislation in connection with this. There is nothing further I can really say at the moment.

MR. L.E. WISMER (Riverdale): Within a few days?

MR. JOLLIFFE: Next week?

MR. FROST: I think so. That is, if we can get work done.

MR. H.L. WALTERS (Bracondale): Mr. Chairman, under vote 148, I find in a question that I asked that there are about 206 superannuates who are getting less than the $50. minimum that was provided for in the Act in 1947. We asked before I believe in this group here, that the difference be made up from the Consolidated Revenue and bring all those people up to the $50. minimum.

I believe there are about six getting less than $20.; there are 34 getting less than $30; there are 104 getting less than $40; and 62 getting less than $50; which makes 206 altogether. Roughly figuring it -- just a rough figure -- it would cost this province between $30,000 and $40,000 to do that -- to bring those 206 into line. And of course, this will be an ever-diminishing number, anyway.

We asked at the time the Bill was brought in that that be done.

MR. WELSH: Mr. Chairman, I am not too clear as to what the hon. member (Mr. Walters) is referring to, but of course there are a great number of cases where people are only in the service for a comparatively short time, make

very, very little contribution to the fund, and then retire. Well, naturally those people cannot expect to have the province of Ontario and the other members who are paying into the fund pay them the full pension.

I have not the figures available here, unfortunately, as to the number of cases, but --

MR. WALTERS: But the Act calls for a $50. a month minimum.

MR. FROST: No, I think that was in cases where they had paid in for years, had paid in their amount, and when it worked out at less than $50. it was brought up to the $50. amount. But I do not think it was intended -- nor did this House intend -- that a person in the employ of the government only a few years, maybe four or five years and then for some reason or other left the service in a manner which would entitle them to superannuation, that it would bring them up then to $50.

MR. WALTERS: No, I am only asking in the case of those who have left in the ordinary course of events or have become superannuated that this difference be made up. There are only 206 of them, according to the answer you gave me here on this question. I asked the question and the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) gave me the answer. There are 206 of them.

Now, all I am asking is that they be receiving the $50. minimum guaranteed under the Act now. They were superannuated before this Act came in for $50., and they never were paid it the same as those going on pension now.

Now, it would only cost the province between $30,000. and $40,000, and that will be a diminishing figure as the

years go on, naturally.

I do not want to be facetious about this thing, but you practically save $20,000. of that on Hansard now.

MR. FROST: Save $20,000?

MR. WALTERS: I am just going by the figures you mentioned, Mr. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) when you were telling us what you had saved the province by bringing out this type of Hansard that has been commented upon.

Vote 148 agreed to.

(TAKE "J" FOLLOWS)

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed (Mr. Speaker in the Chair).

MR. B.L. CATHCART (Lambton, West): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply begs to report progress and moves to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do not adjourn.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 4:50 of the clock p.m.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

———•———

Hon- (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker

———•———

Volume XXVIII

Monday, March 12th, 1951.

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And the House having met.

Prayers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by Committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Isley, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Division Courts Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. J.G. BROWN (Waterloo, North): Will the hon. member for Cochrane, South (Mr. Grummett) explain the Bill?

MR. GRUNNETT: The Division Courts Act provides for consolidation of debts which have been secured by Division Court judgments. In many cases a debtor will have other creditors who also have valid claims, but who have not taken action to enforce their claims in Court. Under the present provisions of the Act, after a consolidation order has been issued such creditors are practically forced to obtain judgments for their own protection. The result is a multiplication of actions, frequently for petty amounts, and the piling up of a heavy Bill of Costs against the debtor. The purpose of the amendment is to avoid the necessity of such a multiplicity of actions by permitting the debtor to acknowledge claims which he admits to be valid and to have them included

in the consolidation order. Provision is made for the examination of such claimants by the Judge if he has any reason to doubt the validity of their claims. Under section 158 of the Act creditors are also permitted to enter an objection to the inclusion of other creditors, which would include the right of objection to such claimants.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

Hon. G.A. WELSH (Secretary and Registrar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

The Annual Report of the Ontario Provincial Police from January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950;

The 17th Annual Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs for the year ending December 31, 1950.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Private Bills. Order No. 1.

CITY OF HAMILTON

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 1; second reading Bill No. 19, " An Act respecting the City of Hamilton", Mr. Easton.

MR. J.L. EASTON (Wentworth): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 19, An Act respecting the City of Hamilton.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 2.

CITY OF OTTAWA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second Order second reading, Bill No. 24 "An Act respecting the City of Ottawa", Mr. Morrow.

MR. D.H. MORROW (Carleton): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 24, An Act Respecting the City of Ottawa.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No.3.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third Order; Second reading, Bill No. 31, "An Act Respecting Victoria University", Mr. Allen.

MR. H.M. ALLEN (Middlesex, South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 31, An Act respecting Victoria University.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 4.

TOWNSHIP OF EAST YORK

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourth Order; second reading, Bill No. 23, "An Act Respecting the Township of East York", Miss Macphail.

MISS A. MACPHAIL (York, East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 23, An Act respecting the Township of East York.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 5.

CITY OF TORONTO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifth Order, second reading, Bill No. 27, "An Act Respecting the City of Toronto", Mr. Blackwell.

MR. C.E. REA: (St. Patrick): Mr. Deputy Speaker, in the absence of Mr. L.E. Blackwell, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 27,"An Act respecting the City of Toronto."

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Deputy Speaker, on this Bill, Bill No. 27,"An Act Respecting the City of Toronto", I would suggest to the government that it agree to postpone the second reading so that at least the hon. members of this Legislature who represent Toronto ridings will have an opportunity of going into the matter more fully. The Bill met with sharp differences of opinion when it was in Committee. For the first time in many years I experienced this sort of thing, that the municipal government did not see fit to discuss its legislative programme with the Toronto representatives, the hon. members of this House. It was almost an established practice in the past for the Mayor and the Board of Control to invite all hon. members for the city of Toronto to a session and to present them with the Toronto Bill, to explain its contents and to reach agreement with the representatives on the position to be taken towards such legislative requests. This time the hon. members were not notified, were not called together for a meeting, and there is room for differences of opinion.

I urge the government to postpone the second reading of the Bill so that the hon. members for Toronto

may get together with the city fathers especially with the Board of Control and discuss it further. If they did not see fit to call us together I think we should find a way of inviting them to meet with us here and to discuss the civic legislative programme which they bring before this Legislature. It is the least they should do. I think it is a reasonable proposal I am making and would really hope that the government will see it in the same way and will postpone the second reading until another date.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, the practice of the city of Toronto meeting with the hon. members for the city of Toronto, admirable as it may be, is really not part of the procedure of this House.

MR. SALSBERG: Right.

MR. FROST: And there is not any way that we can insist that that be done. Actually, the matter comes up in Private Bills Committee and if it there meets with the approval of the hon. members of the Private Bills Committee it is reported to this House and it goes through the procedure here where, if second reading is given, it then goes into Committee of the Whole House and each and every one of the sections of the Bill then receives consideration by all of the hon. members of the House, which includes all of the hon. members for Toronto constituencies.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, with respect to this Bill, as I understand it, there are a number of matters which concern the city of Toronto, some which would undoubtedly gain the unanimous approval of the House, as they did, I

understand, the approval of the Private Bills Committee. Perhaps it would be well to allow this Bill to go on to Committee of the Whole House and there, if there are objections to parts of the Bill, let us consider the objections on the merits.

I might say that I, personally, have no fixed point of view in connection with this particular Bill. I do not suppose the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) has. After all, this is a Bill which is put forward by the City of Toronto and which has been before the Private Bills Committee.

Hon. G.H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): The Private Bills Committee.

MR. FROST: And there has received the approval of that Committee.

I have no desire to push something forward if there is anything to be gained by holding it up; but I point out to the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) that when this comes up in Committee these sections are probably more or less isolated and can receive the consideration of all of the hon. members of the House at that time. If the House in its wisdom determines to refer it back to the Private Bills Committee that can be done at that time. I suggest that we let this Bill go forward. I do not think any harm will be done by letting it go forward into Committee because there is really not any particularly important principle involved. It is a matter of isolated sections dealing with matters of importance to the city of Toronto.

MR. W. DENNISON (St. David): Mr. Deputy Speaker,

I agree with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that these things can best be discussed in Committee of the Whole House but I am wondering if the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) would not consider this Bill from this standpoint: here we are asked by the City of Toronto to establish a new precedent, the precedent of allowing a Board made up of men who have businesses and who, while they sit on this Board run their businesses almost the same as usual, men who give only a small amount of their time to do the work involved, in some cases, being granted a retiring allowance after 15 years from a fund which will be made up by the taxpayers or, in this case, by the people who ride on the street-cars, to which fund they have not paid one cent. I think that principle of pensions is wrong. That is the first thing I think the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) should consider. I think that these men who are acting on any Board of this kind should, if they desire a pension, be allowed to have that pension in the same way as any other employee of the Board, namely, by paying out of their yearly salary a certain amount into the pension fund to be supplemented by the Board or the authorities involved and when they retire based on the number of years service they have rendered and receive out of that fund their share of the pension to which they are entitled. I think that is the only logical way to handle the situation. That is exactly what the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) does when it comes time to deal with holidays with pay. A person who may be employed for one manufacturer gets a certain credit and if he moves he gets so much credit,

and he gets credit on the basis of the amount of money he earns. These people who get credit on the basis of the amount of time they put in in the work of the municipality should pay, I think, something into that on a similar basis used with respect to ordinary employees; otherwise we will be setting up something here which will be a special privilege for these people.

The next thing I think the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) should consider is, if The Toronto Transportation Commission is successful in establishing this precedent, The Toronto Hydro Commission will be the next, the Library Board will be the next. We will have any number of Boards -- for instance, the Hospital Board -- which I can think following this precedent. You might as well say that the individuals who serve on Hospital Boards should retire on pension. We have any number of Boards on which people serve without remuneration, or with part-time remuneration. I think we should set up a policy through the Department of Municipal Affairs which may be applied all over the province. We will then not get into any position where we can be accused of granting special privileges to one group.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: Would the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) agree if the Bill goes through second reading now not to call it for consideration in Committee until a few days have elapsed in order that an opportunity may be had to discuss this Bill with the civic authorities?

MR. FROST: Yes. I think the request is a most proper one. I am not familiar with the various sides of this question but I can certainly see that to provide pensions which are not contributed to by the members of the Commission and which are on the basis of part-time service, might not be desirable.

I am not saying that such would be the case; I do not know; but I can see that there is a principle involved which, I think, entitles the best consideration we can give to this matter.

I am perfectly satisfied, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that if this Bill is given second reading it be conditional upon the matter receiving in Committee the fullest consideration and that the second reading of the Bill in no way carries with it the approval of this section by the hon. members of the House. I think that is fair and proper.

MR. SALSBERG: All right.

MR. FROST: And, I am perfectly satisfied. The fact is, that if the hon. members of the House think the Bill had better be considered here on second reading, I am quite content to hold the Bill up.

On the other hand, it seems to me that probably the place it might receive consideration is in Committee. However, as I say, I am quite content. Perhaps the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) may have a view to express on this matter.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): I think there is, at least, one principle, Mr. Deputy Speaker, -- probably more -- involved in this matter.

I do not see any objection to letting it go to Committee on the understanding that further consideration will be given to the matter in the meantime by the hon. members and by the government. I think there is a point here which really ought to be considered. We probably should not pass this Bill in its present form until we are quite sure where it is going to lead.

Hon. G.H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Deputy Speaker, so far as I am concerned, this is one time I have to agree with the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe).

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DUNBAR: I think this is a dangerous precedent. I said to the members of the Board: "It is something which is going to spread throughout the Province of Ontario." If we are going to grant it to one Board we will have to be prepared to give it to every Board in the province of Ontario in order to be fair and just. I think it is the most dangerous precedent which could ever be set by any government in allowing part-time officials to draw superannuation without contributing one cent to the fund.

As the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) has said, it is all right for them to recommend it, but it is coming out of the people who are riding the street-cars in the city of Toronto. There may be some of them full-time now and some who are not full-time, but in the past when this Commission was set up they were never

intended to be full-time officials.

MR. DENNISON: That is right.

MR. DUNBAR: Therefore, I agree with what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) says, that this should receive every consideration unless you want to open it wide to the whole province of Ontario concerning all Boards.

MR. A.A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): In the circumstances and in view of what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) have said, would it not be better to not give the Bill second reading now? If the principle is wrong how can this House approve it in principle?

MR. FROST: It is only one section.

MR. MacLEOD: But, if the principle is bad in part--- I do not think that we should approve a principle which is bad in part. What is to be lost if we withhold second reading?

MR. FROST: I am quite content to hold this Bill for further consideration. If we want to send it on to Committee that could be done. I am not so sure but that the proper method would be to send it to Committee and let it be considered.

MR. JOLLIFFE: To which?

MR. FROST: Send it to the Committee of the Whole, and give it second reading but with the reservation that it is not giving approval to that particular section. We do not lose anything. I think we might do that. I think perhaps that might be the proper procedure, to send it on to the Committee of the Whole House, with this understanding that the giving it second reading is not in any way giving approval to that particular section.

MR. MacLEOD: It is very bad parliamentary practice, in my opinion.

(TAKE "B" FOLLOWS)

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, unless the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) feels very strongly about this -- and I do not feel very terribly strongly one way or the other -- there is the possibility that what we are doing may be misunderstood, and, after all, that is a factor. It may give the impression that we had discussed this matter in a very general way, and expressed doubt about it, and then passed it, which, to some people, would seem a little illogical. I am not taking a strong stand one way or the other, but I would suggest that perhaps the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) might move the adjournment of the debate.

MR. FROST: I will do that. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 39.

THE JURORS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-ninth Order, second reading of Bill No. 119, "An Act to amend The Jurors Act", Mr. Porter.

Hon. DANE PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 119.

Motion agreed to.

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Is the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) not going to speak on the Bill?

MR. PORTER: I thought the hon. members had heard more than they wanted already.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St.Andrew): We could not hear enough from you.

MR. PORTER: I am glad to know you want to hear more from me. It is most unusual. But, on the other hand, there

have been unusual things happening in this House to-day, and I am very glad to be able to say something.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Bill before the House is an Act to amend The Jurors Act. I think I explained fully on first reading the general background as to legislation of this kind, legislation which has been passed in this province, the first of which occurred as early as 1884, to widen the powers of women with respect to their active responsibilities in our governments. I do not think it is necessary or advisable at the present time to elaborate any further upon that background.

But there is no doubt at all that to-day we have a situation in this province where women are taking a very widespread and very active interest, and are making good contributions to public affairs in all its branches, and all its aspects. Not only is that so in the affairs of legislation -- both of this Legislature and of the Federal Parliament -- as it relates to membership in those bodies, but also in the influence which they have, through organization, exerted upon the conduct of public affairs.

Now, it seems to me where we have a condition of that kind, a condition under which women are called to the Bar in quite substantial numbers to-day, and practice before the Courts in all manner of cases, where we have women who sit as judges, and who have sat as magistrates, and have assumed various judicial and semi-judicial offices, it seems to be but right to provide that the jury system should also be enriched by the addition of women as jurors.

There are one or two points about this Bill which I think at this stage I should mention, because it has been suggested to us at the time this matter was considered by the Committee of this House in 1941, that there might be some constitutional obstacle to the introduction of legislation of this character.

I would like to say that mixed juries have been functioning in other provinces, in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. When we were considering this Bill, we wished to find out what the experiences were, and whether any constitutional objection had been considered in those places, and I have information before me from Saskatchewan saying that the amendment to their Jurors Act was passed on the ground that there was no conflict with the Criminal Code. Apparently that was the opinion there, and they proceeded with the amendment. Juries in criminal trials have included women as the result of their amendment. No objection has ever been raised. There is no insurmountable difficulty concerning keeping the jury together during adjournments, as must be done in some cases, and they also point out there was a judgment from the Privy Council some years ago in a case known as "EdwardS vs The Attorney General for Canada", where it was established that women were eligible to sit in the Senate.

As I say, women also sit on juries in other provinces. The constitutionality of provincial legislation has never been questioned, and it is apparent that the Federal authorities have not considered that any amendment was required.

Nevertheless, in matters of this importance, it is well to have no possible loop-hole and no possible failure to understand the intent of the Legislature, or the raising of any

conceivable construction other than the one we might think the right one at the present time, so we are in touch with the Department of Justice at Ottawa, and correspondence is under way with them, in which we point out this Act is now before the Legislature and it is anticipated that by a slim majority it might pass, over the head of the "modern Libearl democracy" over there, and some of the others. I may be entirely wrong in that anticipation, but I have confidence in this House to the extent that this will pass, and I think, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that this Bill will pass by more than a "slim majority", and I hope in this case I will not be wrong.

However, as I have said, it is well in a case of this kind, where any question may exist in the minds of anybody as to the constitutionality of legislation of this kind, that every step be taken to clear away any possible doubt, and so we are placing before the Federal officials the position in which we find ourselves, that we intend to pass this Bill, and that we are of opinion that this Bill will provide valid legislation within our constitutional powers, yet, if there is any possible doubt about it, we ask the Federal Parliament to make sure that no doubt can possibly be raised in the future, and we are asking them to consider it and if they think necessary to amend the Criminal Code to clarify this question beyond any possible doubt.

This Bill provides it will come into force on January 1st, 1952. The purpose of that is because, as the hon. members no doubt are aware -- jurors are selected from the assessment roll, and it was considered that some difficulties

would arise in view of the fact that assessment rolls are pretty well settled for the present year, and we thought that January 1st, 1952, would fit in best with the mechanics of the situation. That means there is time for any possible amendment to come down, if the Federal authorities think it necessary. I am convinced that the Federal Government would not, for a moment, suggest they were against this legislation in principle, and take the position that it was unconstitutional and, therefore, they could not make it constitutional. Nevertheless, in our opinion, no amendment is necessary, but it might be desirable to have one.

I wish to elaborate on that a bit, because this is a matter of some importance. I would refer the hon. members to the section of the Criminal Code of Canada with reference to jurors, and outline the position particularly to show what the nature of the constitutional question may be, -- if any.

Section 921 of the Criminal Code, reads as follows:

> " Every person qualified and summoned as a grand or petit juror, according to the laws in force for the time being in any province of Canada, shall be duly qualified to serve as such juror in criminal cases in that Province."

That section provides very broad power, I would think, under the laws of any province to provide for the qualitifations of jurors. It says:

> " Every person qualified according to the laws in force for the time being in any

province".

It also uses the word "person". It does not use the word "man"; it uses no word which has any particular reference to one sex or the other, but it says:

> " Every person qualified and summonded as a grand or petit juror",

so that at the outset it would appear that the Criminal Code makes very particular provision for the qualifications and summoning of jurors, and that the provincial legislatures are regarded as having the power to define the qualifications for the summoning of grand and petit jurors.

The word "person" is defined in the Criminal Code but only in an inclusive sense, so that it includes His Majesty and all public bodies, bodies corporate, etc. There is nothing in the definition of pe son to indicate a distinction between males and females.

Section 31 of the Dominion Interpretation Act, which is applicable to all Dominion statutes including the Criminal Code, provides as follows:

> 31. In every Act, unless the contrary intention appears, . . .
>
> (i) words importing the masculine gender include females.

Therefore, it would seem that unless there is something to indicate to the contrary in the Criminal Code, the word "person" appearing in section 929 of the Code, includes a woman, if the law of the province in which the case is to be tried authorizes women to serve a sgrand or petit jurors.

The ohly indication I have been able to find that women cannot be on ajury is subsection 1 of section 929 which

states at its commencement that:

> "the twelve men, or in the Province of Saskatchewan the six men", who are drawn and swron shall be the jury."

In the case of Henrietta Muir Edwards v. Attorney-General for Canada 1930 A.C. it is held by the Privy Council that person where it was used in the British North America Act in relation to the qualification of senators for the Parliament of Canada includes women. The Dominion Interpretation Act of course does not apply to the British North America Act but the Court came to its decision on the basis that elsewhere in the British North America Act a reference was made to "male persons" and the Court therefore felt that where the word "person" was used alone it included both male and female.

Since the Ontario amendment will not come into force until January, 1952, the first time at which women can be selected as jurors will be the fall of 1952 and they will therefore not sit as jurors until the spring of 1953. This will give ample time to review the matter and obtain an amendment to the Criminal Code if such should be necessary.

However, Saskatchewan and British Columbia do presently have women jurors on criminal cases and I think Alberta does. No amendment to the Code has been made in relation to these Provinces.

It is true that the decision turns on a point which might be different from any point which might arise in connection with this legislation, but, nevertheless, the

principle was established there that the word "person" included a woman as well as a man. Whether or not that decision does go far enough to be applicable to the word "person" as used in section 921 of the Criminal Code may remain to be seen, but I am inclined to the opinion that taking all the circumstances together, the proper and true interpretation of the wording of the Criminal Code would clearly permit women to sit on juries, if the provincial legislation allows it.

Since this amendment will not come into force until January 1952, and no doubt no actual cases on which women will sit on juries will take place for a little while after that, until after the asseeement rolls are settled, and the juries are selected, several months may pass before women will be sitting on the juries, and there is ample time for the Federal authorities to review the matter, and if they think necessary to revise the Criminal Code. We think it is not necessary, but the opinion is not binding on anybody, and if there is any possible doubt, we would ask that some further legislation come from Ottawa.

I may point out, as I have said before, that in Saskatchewan and British Columbia women jurors sit on criminal cases as well as civil cases, and no amendment to the Code has been made in relation to those provinces, and apparently none was considered necessary.

Mr. Deputy Speaker you will recall this whole matter was dealt with by a Committee of this House in 1941. In fact, a Bill was introduced into the House at that time, but was withdrawn after some debate, no doubt on second reading. The Bill which is being introduced here today, and which is now before the House for its second reading,

I submit, is fully competent to do what is required to be done, and I think, irrespective of what might be considered necessary by the Federal Parliament, this Bill should be passed, and if there is any possible question at any time arising, it may have to be dealt with by the Courts, but I do not think this Bill should be delayed simply because somebody raises some question somewhere, or that there may be some doubts in the minds of some people.

(TAKE "C" FOLLOWS)

These doubts can be resolved in the proper tribunals if there is any substance to them and if it turns out that this Bill is not fully constitutional, I have not the slightest doubt that all corrective legislation that may be necessary is bound to come forward either before that date or afterwards and, therefore, I recommend this Bill to the House.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South); Mr. Speaker, I agree fully with the general principle of the Bill. I think it is one that should have been brought forward years ago. However, there are certain difficulties I can foresee in it. It accomplishes something new in the nature of Bills. On the one hand service on a jury is obligatory and on the other, permissive. That is, under the Jurors Act as it now stands, males are compelled to serve. They must discharge their duties as citizens of Ontario by serving on a jury when called. Of course, there are certain exceptions, if a man is ill, he can be discharged but in general practise a man must answer his jury summons. This Bill, however, is permissive in that if a female receives a notice to serve on the jury all she needs to do is send a notice to the sherrif that she claims exemption for one year, then the next year she can send another similar notice. What if every female claimed exemption? You are not going to get any women serving on a jury and I think if women are permitted to serve on a jury they should serve on the same basis as men.

Then again, there are certain things to take into consideration, such as accommodation in county towns. Take for instance my own county town--I am not familiar with

the conditions in other county towns---but if you want to secure hotel accommodation in Cochrane you have to arrange for it about a month in advance. You will find it will be difficult for women to serve on a jury and a lot of them will refuse to accept their responsibilities. In other words, men have a responsibility to perform by jury service while this Bill is merely permitting women to serve if they so desire.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): What do you say about it?

MR. PORTER: Are you against it?

MR. GRUMMETT: No, if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) had been listening when I got to my feet first he would have heard me say I was in complete agreement with it.

MR. FROST: Do you want to make it compulsory?

MR. GRUMMETT: You are the one drafting the Bill.

MR. PORTER: We would like to know where you stand.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. Attorney-General (Mr.Porter) may get some support at the decisive moment from the hon. member from Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett).

MR. PORTER: I hope so.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I take it to be the considered view of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) that there is no constitutional or legal impediment to the passage of this Bill. I do not pretend to be any authority on the subject, but I do follow his argument, and I am inclined to agree with him. After all, strange though it

may seem, even for the purposes of the Criminal Code, there are various and different jury structures in the different provinces, even when they sit on cases under the Criminal Code. We have smaller juries in the Province of Saskatchewan. We have mixed juries in the Province of Quebec, which can be invoked in some cases by people of the French or English language. I believe, also, in the Province of Manitoba, a mixed jury may be called in certain cases.

As far as Section 921 of the Criminal Code is concerned, it makes it quite clear, I think, and there are judicial authorities I could cite in support of the proposition, that for purposes of the constitution of juries the Cominion has adopted the laws in force, for the time being, in the provinces, and made them part of the Dominion Law. That is the effect of the decisions in the case of The King vs O'Rourke, which is an old Ontario case, and there are, I believe, two others. The King vs Walton, which is another Ontario case decided in 1906, and a Maritime case, The King vs Provost. The effect of these decisions is that the Dominion, by virtue of Section 921, has incorporated within the law of the Dominion the law in effect in each province. So, on the basis of that principle and those decisions, I do not think that this legislation is likely to be challenged successfully on constitutional or legal grounds and, as far as I know, legislation of this kind, has not been challenged successfully in any province.

MR. PORTER: I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) has brought up a very interest-

ing point and before we leave it, according to the cases the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) has cited, then the words of the Section of the Criminal Code would mean this, that every person qualified according to the laws of the province, for the time being, really means that that in effect is a statute of the Federal Parliament adopting whatever the laws may be in the Province, they might even go to interpret the meaning of "Person."

MR. JOLLIFFE: Well, that is the way it appears to me. I did not bring these cases into the House, and it is a long time since I looked at them.

MR. PORTER: It sounds to me as though that is very reasonable.

MR. JOLLIFFE: The way Tremeear states the principle of these cases, is that what Parliament has done in to what is now Section 921, but which had some other number in an earlier day, is not to delegate to the provinces its powers in this respect but to adopt the provincial laws, as part of the law of the Dominion, and that is clearly within the powers of the Parliament of Canada. Now, that is said to be the effect of the decisions in these three cases, one a Maritime case and the other two Ontario cases, and of those two one was decided by the Court of Appeal. But, it would seem to me that there are not any real grounds for fear that this legislation will be successfully challenged.

I hope, Mr. Speaker, that it will mean the acceptance of responsibility for service on juries by a good many women. I might say, in some cases, it will be of great assistance to the administration of justice,

because it is not always easy to get jurors to serve when they are needed. One of the most embarrassing experiences I have had as a practising lawyer is to go up before a judge in his chambers and try and convince him that an employee of my client should be excused from service, when we all knew that he really should not be excused from service, and that while his absence from business might be an inconvenience to the firm, nevertheless, the needs of justice demanded that somebody should make some sacrifice. Now, if a number of owmen make themselves available for service, and if not too many of them serve the notice the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) was talking about, I think there may be a very definite improvement in the calibre of our juries and a wider field of choice to draw on, and on that broad ground of public interest alone, I think the Bill can be justified. On the other ground, that there should be no discrimination between men and women, I think we probably are all in general agreement. While a certain discrimination may still exist because of the permissive character of the legislation, this, at least, opens the door to the end of a kind of sex descrimination, which just was not consistent any longer with the framework of our democracy and which, as the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) pointed out, women are competent to vote, to be elected to office and to become judges, but have been hitherto incapable of serving on juries.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I will not dare to enter the discussion on the legal aspect of the Bill. The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) and

the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) I am sure are fully equipped to deal with that aspect of the discussion. What I want to raise is a social question and it exists in a very large measure in this Bill. It seems to me that the Bill unnecessarily perpetuates a property qualification condition for serving on juries that is antiquated and undemocratic and should have been discarded. It is a remnant of the times long past when rights of individuals were determined largely by their property qualifications almost exclusively. Now, perhaps there is a law I am unaware of that makes it absolutely necessary that this Bill too contain that provision.

MR. FROST: It is parallel with the other Act.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, there may be some reason why the Bill must be worded that way, but if it is only because we want to paraphrase or continue to be in line with similar restrictions then, I do not think we should do that. I would rather see that we break with an undemocratic tradition and begin to recognize a progressive trend which has extended to ever-increasing areas of the world. You see, Mr. Speaker, that provision of the Act which will perpetuate the principle of an assessment up to $600 in cities and $400. in towns---

MR. JOLLIFFE: As either tenant or owner.

MR. SALSBERG: As either tenant or owner, is nevertheless a restriction and is nevertheless a continuation of a bad principle. For instance, we can envisage a situation where, say a public school teacher of a certain town or village would be barred from service on a jury.

MR. PORTER: Teachers are exempt anyway, I think.

MR. SALSBERG: All right, I can take someone in the Department of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) providing he is not a lawyer, because lawyers are also exempt but I can envisage, say a situation where an advisor to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) or a special advisor to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost)--

MR. PORTER: I do not take advice from lawyers.

MR. SALSBERG: You are wise to be taking advice from people other than lawyers but I can envisage where persons of his intelligence would be deprived of serving on a jury only because they were roomers, occupying a single room, which would not be assessed for $600. or $400. as the case may be, whereas a person by no means as qualified to serve on a jury but the owner of a property would be able to serve.

Now, you might say that this is not a very important nor a profound matter. It is an important one, I suggest, from the point of view of equality and this Bill seeks to establish equality that did not exist until now. I would suggest that the Bill be amended when the time for amending the Bill arrives in due process so as to eliminate the property qualifications that is now conditional to serving on a jury. The Bill as a whole, of course, is welcomed by every hon. member of the House, I am sure, and by every foreward-looking person. The government is only catching up with similar legislation that has been in force in other parts of the world and in other parts of the Dominion. But we are glad they

are catching up and we are ready to help along with that process but I do suggest again, before sitting down, that the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) should remove the restrictive clause and really give us the equality on the level that cries for a greater degree of equality.

MR. W. L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I think this is a very important Bill, it is a Bill that has been long needed and is very logical and well drawn. As the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) so well explained on first reading, there are a lot of excuses that a judge would be lenient enough to excuse a lady juror, but these restrictions would be withdrawn and I am sure from the course of conversation and friendship, I have talked to a lot of judges and lawyers both in Niagara Falls, New York, and Buffalo, New York, where this has been in vogue for quite a few years and they all seem to think that ladies serving on juries is an excellent idea and I have yet to run up against the judge or lawyer on that side of the river who are against women serving on juries. I think that is good.

MR. PORTER: I might just add one word, Mr. Speaker, I was not quite clear as to the position that the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) was taking about the voluntary feature of this Bill. On first reading I pointed out that this was one of the features of the Bill and I think it should appeal to the hon. members in this way, that it is all very well to recognize the equal status of women in all affairs in this country, but women who are housewives raise a great problem, if we are going to consider the question of compulsory jury service.

MR. JOLLIFFE: With day nurseries the way they are.

MR. PORTER: Well, it is not just a question of day nurseries.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I will withdraw that.

MR. PORTER: It has nothing to do eith day nurseries, nothing at all. There are thousands and thousands of housewives in this province who are pretty well tied to the work of the house and have to be there, certainly for many hours in the day for various reasons. It is not merely a question of inconvenience for them, but I would say in many cases it would be almost a major disaster in many families if the housewife were compelled to serve on a jury for two weeks, with a family to look after and with cooking to be done and everything else they dowwhen they are assuming the home responsibilities. Now, it might be an ideal condition if all women were working in various positions and were not assuming the duties of housewives at all. It might be a good thing if the men did that. Nevertheless, that is really not the problem we have to deal with today. I think if this Bill were introduced on any other basis than giving the right of the woman to elect whether or not they wish to serve at any time on a jury, that is about the only practical basis on which we can introduce it. Times may change and eventually we might get down to a different basis, but I would think in almost every case where a woman is engaged in business or in some sort of regular occupation in the economic life of the province, in a factory or in an office or any place of that kind, there would be extremely few who would not assume the responsibilities

devolving upon them in this Bill.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) a question? If one concedes all the practical difficulties he has mentioned and, of course, they are there, whether they are recognized or not -- would he say that the policy of the government as embodied in this Bill, might be described by the words "conscription if necessary, but not necessarily conscription"?

MR. FROST: There is no conscription about this.

MR. PORTER: This government has nothing to do with conscription.

MISS A. MACPHAIL(York East): Mr. Speaker, I agree with the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter). We really are making progress to-day.

MR. GRUMMETT: It is about time.

MISS MACPHAIL: Yes.

(TAKE "D" FOLLOWS)

MISS MACPHAIL: Women are very conscientious and they will do as well on permissive legislation as the men will do on compulsory.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Motion agreed to: second reading of the Bill.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No.40

FAIR REMUNERATION TO FEMALE EMPLOYEES

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 40; second reading Bill No. 120, An Act to ensure Fair Remuneration to Female Employees. Mr. Daley.

Hon. C. DALEY (Minister of Labor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 120, An Act to ensure Fair Remuneration to Female Employees.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, may I take a rather unusual course to-day? In discussing this matter with the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) we felt that perhaps it might be well to divide the speech on introduction into two parts, one part dealing with the principles and policies lying behind the decision of the government to introduce this Bill, the other part dealing with the very important administrative features connected with it. So, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would crave the indulgence of the House for permission to divide what the government would say in an introduction of this Bill into two parts; one dealing with the matter of policy, and in so doing, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, may I say that we here in this House are very definitely pioneering in a type of social legislation which has no counterpart in, as far as I know, any of the other Canadian provinces, or, indeed, as far as we are

aware, in any of the British Commonwealth countries. So that, here to-day, we are definitely pioneering in this type of legislation. There are considerations lying behind what we are doing which, I think we should explain carefully to the House and which we should very carefully consider in the House.

In a dozen or more of the American States they have Acts relating to equal pay for men and women. I think it will be agreed that in the majority of these States this type of legislation is largely declaratory, that there has never been any attempt to set up the machinery to enforce such a principle. Therefore, we are not only pioneering in the principle which I think everybody will agree is sound, the principle of fair and equal wages, but we are also pioneering in the matter of the administration; and it is because of administrative difficulties that this Act, or that this principle, has not been adopted by way of legislation in other commonwealth countries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I should like to refer here to some matters of what we might term the commonwealth problem, the problem as it came to us from the Old Country, It is over 30 years ago, in April 1919, that the British Atkin Committee on Women in Industry presented its recommendations, and in that report of 32 years ago the principle of equal pay for equal work was acknowledged; but, the recommendations were not adopted by the British Parliament at that time, nor, indeed, since.

The then Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, gave the reasons, largely administrative, as to why the government was unable to carry out the recommendations of this Committee. There the matter lay for some

25 years, until 1944, when another Commission, a Royal Commission under Sir Cyril Asquith was appointed to again study and to report on the principle involved. This Commission was appointed in October 1944 and reported finally in October, 1946. The Asquith Report is a very complete one. I had hoped to have copies of that Report here available for the hon. members of the House, but, due to the difficulty in obtaining copies in the United Kingdom, in the Old Country, that has not been possible. I, therefore, beg opportunity of tabling this Report, which, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I may say we got from the library, so it will have to go back to the library.

MR. PARK: Here is the other one.

MR. FROST: I will table one of these copies. The hon. members who are interested may have the opportunity of looking at that very columinous and very complete report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I may very briefly, and I have no doubt very inadequately, summarize this Report. The hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) who, I see, has a copy of the Report, perhaps would have a more adequate summary than I, but I will attempt in a very few words to give a summary of this Report.

(1) The justice and equity of the principle was recognized and here I may say, that it has been recognized by the International Labor Organization, by the United Nations organization, by most of the parties in Canada, including the Federal Progressive-Conservative Party I think, and in that great document of Modern Liberal Democracy adopted here last month it was recognized by the

party sitting opposite. It has also been concurred in by the Canadian Government before the International Labor Organization with the reservation that its application should be left to collective bargaining. I think I am correctly stating that. That was the decision of the Federal Government, the Canadian Government delegation to that organization and to that I think the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley), referred the other day.

(2) The Report points out the difficulty of rating against one another diverse activities. We are not going into that picture to-day. Our legislation is intentionally more restrictive than some of the subjects upon which the Report of the Asquith Commission were founded. In other words, we have attempted to avoid the rocks and the reefs upon which the Asquith Commission was unable to find a recommendation which was acceptable to the British Government. We have attempted to find the points upon which we could find agreement and from which we could introduce workable legislation. The Commission, itself, was unable to decide what degree of similarity is required in order that workmen in two employments may be described, as equal or unequal. It is questioned how far jobs of different description, even within one industry, can be assigned to common grades, with no expectation that comparisons can be made across the frontiers of industries. I think I am using the words of the Report, of course, abbreviated very briefly.

(3) Two workers may provide the same output on a piecework basis, but one may require adjuncts that the other does not need.

(4) Two types of workers may be of equal value on the bench but give rise to unequal costs of administration. All these citations are from the Report, itself.

(5) If the law limits the overtime that one group of workers may do, or forbids the working of night shifts, the value of that group to industry may be less.

(6) A worker may not always be needed on the same job, and two workers who are of the same net value in a given job, may not have the same value if turned to other jobs, in other words, destroying the elasticity which there might be in engaging one type of labor, and the one who is more readily adaptable is of greater worth to the concern in the long run.

(7) An employer is inclined to set a higher value on a worker who is likely to remain on as a permanent employee.

(8) The problem and the unfairness likely to arise therefrom are recognized in the fact that there may be a tendency to rate women's labor less in value than that of men's, which creates definitely unfair competition in the labor market. I think, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that is a very real point. The Commission recognizes the fact that if there is a differential established in employing a woman to do the same work at a lower rate it may affect the whole level. That is one of the points we are definitely attempting to reach in this field despite the obvious difficulties that the Report mentions from other angles.

(9) The Commission considered that a fear of undercutting by women was one of the most important

factors which might cause men to put obstacles in the way of employment of women, and, that if this fear were removed, it would provide for better conditions for both. I may say in the Report I am endeavoring to take impartially the points for and against this type of legislation.

(10) The decision of the Commission was divided. The majority in effect said that a measure to enforce equal pay may be warranted as perfect justice by the implementation of it would give rise to serious administrative difficulties and economic consequences.

The above is a very rough summary of the Asquith Commission Report but a reading of the Report, itself, is recommended to the hon. members of the House rather than the very brief and inadequate summary that I or anybody else in this House could give of that Report.

On July 11, 1947, the Rt. Hon. Hugh Dalton, then the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated in the House of Commons the reason for the present government, the Attlee Government, in the Old Country, refusing or deciding not to implement this Report:

> "As a broad affirmation of general principle, the government accept as regards their own employees, the justice of the claim that there should be no difference in payment for the same work in respect of sex. But such acceptance leaves unsettled many difficult questions of interpretation. It also leaves open the very important practical question of when effect should be given to this principle, and over what range of cases. The government are

definitely of the opinion that this principle cannot be applied at the present time. In making proposals to Parliament for incurring additional expenditure and for extending the social services, the government must be the judge of priorities."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the present government in the Old Country, after consideration of the Report, felt that the administrative difficulties were too great to translate the principle into legislation; and, as I understand it, the government even went so far as to say that while they accepted the principle as far as civil service was concerned nevertheless they would have to, themselves, judge the time and the place and the conditions under which that condition would be given effect to. That is about as brief a summary as I can give of the principle as far as it relates to the United Kingdom.

I may say that we were unable to get anything relating to this problem from other commonwealth countries. It may be, of course, that some of them have legislation, but I doubt that.

We now turn to the American efforts to legislate in this field.

As I have said, there are a dozen or more States who have tackled the problem, but only about half a dozen have provided for the administrative machinery to do it. The administrative machinery, and our efforts to tackle it, will be dealt with by the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) in a minute or two. They have, in most cases, not tackled this problem by legislation which may be considered declaratory and which really would not

do in a province such as ours.

We have been particularly interested in three Acts---New York, California and Alaska. The Alaska Act I will deal with first. The Alaska Act was passed by the federal government in the United States, involving a place which had not reached the status of statehood---

MR. JOLLIFFE: Territory.

MR. FROST: Territory. It is a territory, however, so dissimilar to our own that we ruled it out as not providing any background of experience, and we turned to the two large American States which bear a comparable position to the economy of the United States as that of Ontario to the Dominion of Canada.

Turning to California, I give you the section contained in the California Labor Code. You may compare it with section 2, I think it is, of our Act, and you will see the difference. The California Act sets up the principle of no discrimination between male and female employees, but sets up a great many exceptions. We have not done this. The California Labor Code says:

> "No employer shall pay any female in his employ at wage rates less than the rates paid to male employees in the same establishment for the same quantity and quality of the same classification of work; provided that nothing herein shall prohibit a variation of rates of pay for male and female employees engaged in the same classification of work based upon a difference in seniority, length of service, ability, skill, difference in duties, or services performed, whether regularly or occasionally,

difference in the shift, or time of day worked, hours of work, interruptions of work for rest periods or restrictions or prohibitions of lifting or moving objects in excess of specified weight whether or not required by any statute or regulation or order of any board or commission, whether federal, state or local, authorized to issue the same, or other reasonable differentiations, factor or factors other than sex, when in good faith based upon such differences, factor, or factors.

"A variation in rates of pay as between the sexes is not prohibited where the variation is provided by contract between the employer and a bonafide labor organization recognized as a bargaining agent of the employees."

I may say, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that, like ourselves, they pioneered in their country with respect to this type of legislation. In the state of California you have a rather peculiar political situation where the governor and I think part of the legislature of the state, is representative of both major political parties, the Democrats and the Republicans, and where, I think you can say, you get a very impartial attempt to implement this rather difficult but very sound principle.

I shall turn to the State of New York. The laws of this State may be summarized from the following excerpts from their code:

"If a person, co-partnership, corporation or joint-stock association carrying on a business by lease or otherwise, shall fail to pay the wages of

of all his or its employees or shall discriminate in rate of pay, as provided in this article, he or it shall forfeit to the people of the State the sum of $50.00 for each such failure, to be recovered by the Commissioner in a civil action-------"

Another Section says:

"Discrimination in rate of pay because of sex prohibited. No employee shall, because of sex, be subjected to any discrimination in the rate of her or his pay. A differential in pay between employees based on a factor or factors other than sex shall not constitute discrimination within the meaning of this section."

I may say that I have some correspondence with the New York people which I obtained from the Department of Labor and which had some correspondence directly with them. Their machinery for looking after this Act is very much the same as the machinery which we have used. It seems that their definition is the closest to it, their method of approach seems to be the most practical and reasonable that we could find.

In the Bill before the House, Section 2 reads as follows:

"2. (1) No employer and no person acting on his behalf shall discriminate between his male and female employees by paying a female employee at a rate of pay less than the rate of pay paid to a male employee employed by him for the same work done in the same establishment.

(2) A difference in the rate of pay between a female and a male employee based on any factor other than sex shall not constitute a failure to comply with this section."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this approach is calculated to meet the principle which we agree upon, and takes advantage of the legislation and the experience which we can draw upon from comparable States in the Union to the position of the Province of Ontario in our Federal Union.

I should like to emphasize this to the House, that by this legislation we have attempted to avoid many of the difficulties envisaged in the Report of the Royal Commission in the United Kingdom. Obviously by this legislation we get away from the great percentage of difficulties which they envisaged for the very reason that this Act is made applicable to establishments. There is no attempt to make this Act apply, as it were, in a comparable way, province-wide, for the reason that the conditions vary so much in a province such as ours;. and, indeed, in the Old Country, where conditions are more parallel, they found that it was overwhelmingly difficult and recommended against any attempt to legislate---or, I should not say they recommended against any attempt to legislate in that field, but certainly the government of the day in its wisdom felt that it was undesirable to do that.

(TAKE "E" FOLLOWS)

At the same time, we feel we are making a more practical approach. We not only recognize the principle, but we put the principle into force. By the method of doing this, the application of this principle is restricted to a discrimination in employment in the same establishment. The difficulties of any other course are apparent. Ontario is a very large province territorially, and with great differences in economic standards and cost of living. That is apparent.

Here, in the city of Toronto, with 1,000,000 people, in a very highly-industrialized area, the cost of living has varied very greatly as compared with, for instance, my town of Lindsay, with 11,000 residents. It would vary with that of the neighbouring town of the hon. member for East York (Miss Pacphail) Meaford, or Chatsworth, and you cannot, by legislation, attempt to level off wages as between Lindsay, Chatsworth, or any other place in the province. To do that, is strictly impossible. It cannot be done, and if you attempt to do that, you may lose the whole principle, and you would have to adopt the attitude of the government of the United Kingdom, and throw up your hands on this type of legislation.

Obviously it is not feasible to make one standard automatic across the province. Conditions which may apply in a large industrial centre such as Toronto do not apply in other communities across the province. The only practical approach is to apply the principle to discrimination within an establishment. I think, Mr. Deputy Speaker, in doing that, you really get to the main principle of this problem. You eliminate discrimination

in employment in any establishment, and it seems to me you will get into the very difficult question of the variation in the cost of living and the rates of wages, which would not apply as between various communities across this province.

In other words the government seeks to extend the adoption of the principle of equal pay for equal work across the province on a basis sound and just for employers and employees alike, and sound and just for communities alike. It recognizes that women have undoubtedly helped to raise living standards in the province, and if women are paid at a lower rate than justified by the value of their work, in our belief they threaten the security of employment for men, as well as doing an injustice to women who are contributing equal work, and who receive equal pay.

We, therefore, have dealt with this problem objectively. We have taken the principle of equal pay for equal work as between sexes, and we have made practical application of the same. Our problem has been as elsewhere in the world, where this matter has been considered, how, by legislation, to fairly and effectively put the principle into operation. As we see it, the object is to enable the female employee who is doing the same work in the same establishment, for the same employer, but for a lower rate of pay, to have the right to have her complaint investigated, and if there are no differentiations shown, that her employer should pay her the same pay as the man in question.

We think, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that we are not going beyond what is reasonable and practical, and at the

same time not making the principle apply in an establishment where there should not be any difficulty in making it apply, and we think by doing this we are automatically striking in a practical way at the root of the difficulty, and are putting into effect a practical cure.

And again I say in doing that we turn to those very few jurisdictions in the world which have legislation which is comparable, and which have an economy which is comparable to ours.

In applying the principle which we believe in, we are getting around the objections in the Asquith Commission Report in the same practical manner as the principal States of the American Union, namely, we are confining the application to employer and to establishments rather than across the province, and avoiding getting into the doubtful and impossible position of attempting to apply this principle without regard to the frontiers -- and I am using an expression from the Asquith Commission Report -- "The frontiers established by individual industries themselves."

As stated, many of the States of the Union have what might be termed "declaratory legislation". There is no attempt to meet the difficult problem of its administration, and no machinery is provided for putting the principle into practical operation. We have concluded that the proper course in Ontario where again, as I say, we are pioneering, is to take a middle position and we have felt in drafting our legislation the general theme should be that in effect in the State of New York, where they have such legislation, and are actually operating under it with a considerable degree of satisfaction and

success to both employers and employees, and the public generally.

The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) will deal with the administration of the Act.

May I say that we feel that this Bill is a good, sound Bill. The government appreciates the hazards and difficulties attendant upon the introduction of this class of legislation which covers an entirely new field. The question we may ask ourselves, "Is the principle sound?". It has been acknowledged by the highest authority, by the United Nations in the preamble to its Charter, and in the Declaration of Human Rights. It has been recognized by the International Labour Organization. We, therefore, in Ontario, in proceeding to implement this principle will follow, appreciating the difficulties which have caused other Parliaments and legislatures in the British Commonwealth to refrain, the experience of the States of the American Union and we believe that our legislation is a sound approach to this problem, and will bring justice to both men and women alike.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the administrative side of this is really perhaps the important feature. As I say, other jurisdictions have recognized it, and they have backed away from it. The United Kingdom has backed away from it; indeed, the Canadian government itself thought it was really a matter to leave to collective bargaining, rather than to legislative action. I can quite see the Canadian government's point of view. They think they would have great difficulty in trying to implement this by legislation. This affects them both, and, so far, they have both stayed away from it.

For ourselves, we do not want to pass an Act which is declaratory; we want to pass an Act which is workable, and which will draw the women and men of this province together, and a type of legislation which is workable, and which is sound.

That is the principle of this Act from the standpoint of the over-riding policy, and the reasons behind it.

I will ask the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) to explain to the House the administrative side of this Act.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I might say at the outset, and reiterating what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has said -- and what I have already said myself -- that we are breaking new ground here, and as it falls under my jurisdiction, it will be my aim and object to exert every effort to give this Act proper administration.

Now that the Jurors Act has received second reading, I think it is probably obligatory that we pass this Act, because as the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) said the other night -- or was reported as saying in the press -- this Act would probably benefit 1000 people in the province. I presume he meant the women jurors, and it would be an unfortunate thing indeed if the women jurors were to receive a pay at a lesser rate than the men, low as that rate is. However, we feel this will bring far greater benefits to many more people than the 100, the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) indicated.

MR. A.A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): How much greater do you indicate?

MR. FROST: There are hundreds of teachers involved, according to the papers.

MR. MacLEOD: I am not taking exception to it. I am just asking.

MR. DALEY: Proper administration of the Act will bring its difficulties. Certainly I will know far more about it after a year of administration than I do at the outset. What we had to do was try and establish a procedure to process the claims which might come before someone. We had to decide to whom these claims should be presented, under both of the Acts, "The Fair Remuneration Act", and "The Fair Employment Practices Act", and after a great deal of consideration, we thought probably the Labour Relations Board might be the Board to administer at least one of these pieces of legislation. But on further examination, we decided that would not be too practical.

For one reason, the Labour Relations Board is extremely busy. The number of applications for certification, instead of appearing to reach the top and slide off seem to be continually going up and up, and the Board is, at the present time, tied up until away into midsummer with work, on hand right now.

Then there was the question, was it fair to impose this sort of legislation on a Board composed, as is the Labour Relations Board, of equal representation of management and labour? These appointments were made definitely to establish certain practices in organization, in regard to certain plants. Under the procedure which they have developed, and the way they work, I think there is too

much formality to the administration of the Labour Relations B oard, to enable them to deal -- if they had time -- with matters of this kind. In my opinion the procedure under this Act should be very flexible; they should be able to deal speedily with cases as they come up, before whoever is going to handle them. And, thinking along that line, we decided it would be perhaps better to establish in the Department of Labour, a branch, at the head of which would be a director --

MISS AGNES MACPHAIL (York, East): A man, I presume.

MR. DALEY: That will be so.

MISS PACPHAIL: The same thing over again.

MR. DALEY: The same old thing, eh!

Our experiences in the Department of Labour, with regard to complaints before the Labour Relations Board indicates that in the first stages, as far as conciliation goes, we have to get in as quickly as possible, even in the event of a strike having already taken place. The quicker we can get in, and get the parties together, and attempt to conciliate, the better results we have. For that reason we felt we would get a better job done in a separate branch with a director, than under the Labour Relations Board.

I may say this to the hon. members, that the government is going to appoint Mr. Louis Fine as Director.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): In addition to his other duties?

MR. DALEY: In addition to his duties as chief conciliation officer. He will be the Director, but he

will have a staff, and I would like to say that there will have to be some very competent women on that staff. I have already talked to Mr. Fine about that, and we have agreed it is essential that the women play a very prominent part in this, because a great deal of the dealings under this Act will be in connection with women.

MR. JOLLIFFE: He is a very busy man already.

MR. DALEY: Yes, he is a very busy man, but this will not, as I see it, add very greatly to his duties. He may have to relax a little from some other work he is carrying on now, and be more of a director.

MR. SALSBERG: There is another Act --

MR. DALEY: I feel that is a practical and sound way to approach this.

MR. EAMON PARK (Dovercourt): Mr. Deputy Speaker, will the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) permit a question?

MR. DALEY : Yes.

MR. PARK: In regard to Mr. Fine's appointment; will he also be administering the new Act which is coming up, the Fair Employment Practices Act?

MR. DALEY: The whole business will be under Mr. Fine, as Director.

(TAKE "F" FOLLOWS)

MR. DALEY: The whole business will be under Mr. Fine as Director.

MR. BARK: He is a very able man but he is going to be awfully overworked.

MR. DALEY: I would not think so, we will not overwork him. He will build up his staff and delegate the work, and I think you will agree with me that Mr. Fine is a very capable man and has the ability.

MR. MACLEOD: I hope you are going to double his salary, too.

MR. DALEY: Now, it will be the duty of the Director to receive in his office written complaints. We are going to insist that any complaint comes in on a prescribed form in writing so we are not following telephone calls, we are not following complaints that there has been discrimination down in some place and we follow it up and we do not find anything. We want to have a prescribed form for the complainant to put it in writing what their complaint is and we will immediately go to work on it with our conciliation officer. Mr. Fine's duties up to that point will have the complaint come to the office on the form and delegate it to someone to go out and look after it and if the conciliation officer feels that the complaint is justified he will endeavour to get the employer to remove the cause of complaint.

Now, I think there is going to be a great job of educational work in this. I hope that our employers will accept this as a principle that they must comply with and that they will remove themselves a great deal of what I term injustice in a system at the present time. A lot of that will clear itself up and with our experience in

administering the Labour Relations Act that where complaints are made and conciliation men go in that about 75 per cent of the difficulties can be cleaned up by conciliation and round-the-table discussions with the people concerned. The remainder of the 100 per cent probably come to a commission.

Now, we want an authority and we have it in the Act to appoint a commission of one or more. I feel that in a great many cases, a great many cases, a commissioner, a judge, would go out and deal with these cases and probably settle them, but there may be some cases under this where there is tremendous difficulty, that would be very difficult for a single judge to decide. It may be a question as to whether or not the women are actually producing as much as the men or actually doing equal work, and in these cases I would say that we would have to get in time study people, industrial engineers, and I would think that in these cases the employer and the organization involved should, if they desire, have representation on commission with an impartial chairman appointed by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley).

As I say, operating it under a director who will have to have an enlarged conciliation staff as the pressure seems to require it and as the type of people that can be developed and trained into making good conciliation officers can be found --

MR. JOLLIFFE: You are speaking to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) now, are you?

MR. DALEY: The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) has bever stood in the way of the Department of Labour in doing anything they feel it must do, never, since I have been here for the last 7 years. But, the conciliation officer

can get speedily on the job and it may be that the complaint comes from away up in the northwest, Fort Francis or Kenora or some place like that. Now, if we do it under the Labour Relations Board there would have to be a hearing and people brought down and a lot of expense to both sides, where, I can drop a conciliation officer right in there, I can appoint one who is already there, the judge probably, and probably have the matter cleaned up before it would even be heard by a board like the Labour Relations Board. And the question of the expansion of the conciliation service, I feel we will have to do it, I would like to give it some additions right now but, of course, it is going to take some time before there will be a rush of business from these Acts, as this Act does not come into effect until 1952, but the Fair Employment Practices does and there will no doubt be some work in connection with that. We will watch it very carefully and we will endeavour to administer in a practical way, endeavouring to, by education, by persuasion of conciliation people, to get people to live within the Act and rectify the injustice and not have to use the Courts. I hope that to administer these Acts we will be as successful as we have been in many of our other pieces of legislation that the Department of Labour administers and keep out of the Courts. You cannot settle things in the Courts, you can find out who is guilty of doing something, but it does not remove the difficulty itself. By round-table discussion and persuasion and good conciliation officers, we can in a great many cases remove the cause of the trouble which is a far better method, in my opinion, than dragging people into Court, making everybody antagonistic and costing people a lot of money.

As I have already mentioned, we are going to certainly require women on this staff and we want a very high type of woman for this type of work, diplomatic people, people who can approach people who are annoyed and calm the troubled waters. It is going to be a real administration proposition.

Now, the Commission. I have already advised you that it is our intention that in most cases we will appoint a single judge but in certain cases we may enlarge that and appoint a Commission of more than one. It will be our practice where a Commissioner has been appointed and he has made a report to release a copy of his recommendations to the parties in the expectation that knowing a binding order can be made on him if he does not do what he should do, that we can make a binding order on him and we feel that knowing this and with good conciliation, that there will be a great many disputes settled and that no order will be necessary. However, we will not hesitate, Mr. Speaker, if we are convinced that we have some unscrupulous employer who will not deal fairly but tries to avoid the provisions of this Act, we will not hesitate to issue orders.

I referred to the legislation in New York State and the principles there, and I might say, Mr. Speaker, that I am going to take some time between now and the time when this Act comes into force to go very carefully into the administrative problems that they have in New York. It might surprise the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), I might even go down and see what they do down in California.

We are going to make a very earnest effort to give this Act good administration. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) made certain remarks in connection with this Bill and it

has rather thrown my statement off a little bit. I do not want to repeat things that he has already dealt with.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Do not worry, do not worry about it.

MR. DALEY: Now, there is another question that arises and that is, of course, the cost of the administration. I have been unable to estimate an amount. If the employers in this province accept the principle in this Act and rectify things within their own industries and, certainly, we as a government, Mr. Speaker, will have to correct any injustices there are in the Civil Service and our own employees. I think that will take care of the 100 the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) mentioned. If it can be established that we are not living up to the principle of this Bill, then the Civil Service will certainly have to be brought into line and I presume we will discover some cases where fairness is not being the basis of payment. The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) assured me that in discussing the question of the cost of administration that the money would be found. There should have been some money in the Budget but we have not up to the present time discovered how much it is going to take but there will be no let-down in the administration of this Act because of possible cost. I can assure the House of that. We will administer it, we will not build a big staff up until it has been established that we require it, but if we do we will not hesitate to have a complete competent staff to handle the administration of these Acts.

We purposely fixed the date for the commencement of the Act in order to give present contracts -- a change in these contracts in the middle of them will present a great many problems, contracts with school teachers and various other

people that would have to be altered in the middle of the contract and we feel they should be allowed to run out this year and after that it will be necessary to conform with the principles of this Act. It would affect very many boards, even municipalities, boards of education and commissions, they are all going to be affected by this and we feel it would be unfair, particularly in municipal governments where budgets in a great many cases have already been set or are in the process of being set, to interrupt them to that extent, because it is certain it is going to require more money to comply with this Act. Now, Mr. Speaker, I have been sitting in this House since 1943 and I have been hon. Minister of Labour since that time. I have watched the business, the industrial scene in this province unfolding and advancing and developing at a tremendous rate over that period of years. I think that with the portfolio which I hold that we have done some work here which I think has been of benefit to the thousands of workers in this province. There are the improvements we have made in the Workmen's Compensation Act, the introduction of the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act and many things like that that I look back on with a great deal of price in having had a part in, and I also think, Mr. Speaker, that this piece of legislation that we are presenting to the House for second reading today marks another milestone over the years. I believe this government improved the lot of the working man -- we do have a minimum wage which applies to women that we have endeavoured to bring up so it was a little above what the absolute necessities of life were, but, we have not been too generous or too thoughtful of the female workers who play such a tremendous part in the economy of this country and this province

This Act, I believe, does rectify our attitude in that regard and we are accepting here a basic principle that if women do the same work as men their sex shall not be the reason that they are not paid the same money and I appeal to the House that while there may be things that in a year from now or when the Act comes into effect that we have to rectify after we have had an opportunity to administer it, I believe there probably will be amendments that will be recommended and that we could readily accept. However, as a beginning, I think we have given it the most careful consideration and I hope that the House will accept it.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MISS AGNES MACPHAIL (York East): Mr. Speaker, I am glad indeed that our gracious and good-looking and affable and suave hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has made a gesture towards justice for women. I appreciate even a gesture because one of the things that during all my lifetime has seemed to me to be terribly unjust was that women were doing the same work as men, in some cases exactly the same work, but they certainly did not get the same pay. You could go into almost any line of work and find that to be true. However, the joker in this Bill, as I am sure the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) knows, is the word "same", in the operative clause. It is very difficult to get identical work, just the slightest change and the Bill does not apply. But, even so, I welcome it because it is an admission that we have had injustices up till now. At least, there is a statement that makes me a good deal happier, even though I do not think it is going to be as fine as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) thinks. However,

there is nothing remarkable about that, a lot of the legislation is not as fine as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) thinks. He does a wonderful job at publicizing each little thing into something very big. He is gifted along that line.

I have here the submission that Miss Freda S. Miller, the Director of the Women's Bureau in the United States Department of Labour made to the sub-committee of the Senate on this subject, "Equal Pay for Equal Work". By the way, I like the name which the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) had suggested in his Bill and which I seconded "Equal Pay for Equal Work", so much better than, "An Act to Ensure the Fair Remuneration to Female Employees", which is too long, and I do not like dragging in this business of female employees. However, the government had the doing of it and they named their Bill "Equal Pay for Equal Work", which is a better name. Miss Miller also called hers "Equal Pay Bill". Miss Miller is considered the greatest authority on the North American continent on the subject of equal pay for equal work, probably in the world. I have read this thing through, I am not going to burden the House with it. But she talks about "comparable quantity and quality of work" and that is as close as you can come to sameness. I must say personally I cannot see why it is any harder to use that phrase "comparable quantity and quality of work" as between the work of men and women than it would be between men's work. There are a great many men who do not do exactly the same work, yet I never heard of them having great trouble in striking wage rates fair to both. You may just as well admit that is not the difficulty.

The difficulty was in the sex of the worker, and I say again that this word "same" in the operative clause pretty

nearly nullifies the Bill. It does admit that we have had injustices in the past and that we are making a gesture now towards justice so far as women are concerned, and, of course, I support it gladly, but I do not think the Bill will do anything like what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) claim it will. I think it will go a very small way towards eliminating injustices in the payment of women.

(TAKE "G" FOLLOWS)

But, still, I am willing to support it. I notice Margaret Hindman, who is a lawyer, said in the Globe and Mail of Friday, March 9, "The Bill is definitely a step forward". Sometimes these steps with respect to Bills can be mincing steps. Anyway, Miss Margaret Hindman says it is a step forward and I am willing to take her word for it. She further said, "At present under many contracts in force in Ontario there has been a differential of as much as 30 cents an hour for the same work". That is a shameful thing. If this Bill will eliminate it, no one who has a fair mind could at all refuse to support it, because one of the greatest injustices which has gone on and on and on, is that women work, and work, and work, and get so little. Then when they are retired they get so little because their retirement gratuity is based on what they earned while they worked. I know every woman worker is raging mad about it. Any woman who has worked for less money than a man, in the same office, the same factory, and so on, knows the value of her work. I think about the private secretaries. They do not get anything like as much pay as the executives, but they do an awful lot of the work. If the government had seen fit to broaden it to comparable work, work of the same quality and quantity, or some such phrasing so that it would take in a much wider field, I would have been happier. However, it is a start, and a start is always something. I have been in the legislative work long enough to know that no Bill is perfect in the beginning. My goodness, don't you know about our tidying-up legislation, which takes about half the time? Maybe in the years which will follow this Session we will get a Bill which is fair

to women. I do not, for a moment, think that this does very much except acknowledge the injustices they have hitherto suffered. That is a lot. The women have suffered a lot of injustices, and this goes a good way to acknowledge it. I do welcome the gesture towards justice for women. That is as far as I can go.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Park, that the motion now before the House be amended by striking out all the words after the word "that" and substituting therefor the following:

> "this House believes that legislation on the subject of equal pay for equal work should apply to work of comparative character or on comparable operations or where comparable skills are involved, should protect workers who lodge complaints and should contain adequate enforcement procedures;
>
> "that Bill No. 120 'An Act to ensure Fair Remuneration to Female Employees' falls far short of all these standards; and
>
> "that therefore the said Bill be not now read a second time but that the subject matter thereof be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Labour with instructions to hear evidence and representations from qualified experts and interested organizations and draw up for presentation to this House a Bill that truly expresses the principle of equal pay for equal work."

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: You are out to kill the Bill.

MR. SALSBERG: No, we will not let her.

MR. MacLEOD: Better than a hoist.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The last paragraph, I believe, is out of order.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Why, Mr. Deputy Speaker?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Bill has not been read as yet a second time.

MR. JOLLIFFE: It has not been read a second time, but a motion of this sort is quite a common thing in this House, at this stage, before the Bill has yet been read the second time, and on the motion it should not be read a second time.

MR. FROST: Mr. Deputy Speaker, we will not stand on technicalities. We are anxious to get this legislation on the Statute books.

MR. MacLEOD: There are certainly precedents for the amendment.

MR. FROST: Have you another one there?

MR. MacLEOD: No. I say that there are precedents for the amendment.

MR. SALSBERG: If the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) wants another we can easily accommodate him.

MR. G.E. PARK (Dovercourt): Mr. Deputy Speaker, may I speak to the motion before the House?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes.

MR. PARK: I would like, first of all, to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) on the restrained speech which he made this afternoon. It was quite different from the speech which we had on Thursday

afternoon, when we were told that the B ill was going to do everything under the sun. As a matter of fact, that speech and the speech of the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) on that occasion have led the women of this province to expect a great deal more from this legislation than either the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) or the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) are claiming for it this afternoon.

The Bill, of course will not affect a great many ---

MR. DALEY: You should say, in your opinion.

MR. PARK: Of course, it is my opinion. I am speaking in this House.

MR. FROST: Do you say the New York legislation is totally inadequate and not doing a good job?

MR. PARK: I did not interrupt the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). I asked the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) one question during the course of his remarks. I would appreciate it if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) would allow me to make my remarks without interruption, also.

The Bill, as we had it conceded by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) this afternoon and by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), in introducing this legislation, does not go to the extent the general public of the province of Ontario and the women of this province were led to believe by the press statements which emanated from this House when the Bill was introduced last Thursday.

I think it is perhaps well that there should be

a review of the history of how this Bill got before us, because the decision of the government to bring it forward is a very recent one. The hon. members in the House will recall that in the Session of 1949 a Bill was brought forward by hon. members of this group on the question of equal pay for equal work and, after discussion in this House, it was given a 60-day hoist, on the motion of the then hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Kennedy). The government a year ago did not call the Bill for consideration. A year ago, however, they did call a Bill for Fair Employment Practices and that led to a debate in this House which was, I think, a factor in bringing down the B ill which the government has introduced on that subject this year. The moment the government brought down that Bill they were in difficulties with a number of women's organizations in this province for their failure to include the subject of sex in the matter of discrimination. The hon. members of the House are well aware that within recent weeks such organizations as the B usiness and Professional Women's Organizations of the province of Ontario have been very actively campaigning for a Bill respecting equal pay for equal work. They indicated to the hon. members of this House that the B ill standing in my name on that subject was worthy of the support of this Legislature. That was a build-up which, I think, persuaded the government that it had to bring forward some kind of legislation at this time to meet the demand which was being made by the women of the province for legislation which would protect them from discrimination. So, the government has, as the hon. member for York,East (Miss Macphail) indicated, made a gesture -- and even

gestures are to be accepted as desirable, I suppose, though the gesture does not go nearly far enough.

The principle of equal pay for equal work, as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has said, -- and, as others have said -- is one which has been before the democratic people of the world for a long time. It is a principle which has pretty generally been accepted. We have had reference made to the Constitution of the International Labour Organization. As far back as 1919 they were declaring their views on the matter. In that year they urged the special and urgent importance of the principles that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value. When the International Labour Organization revised its constitution in 1948 it included, again, that same statement. A study was made by the I.L.O. in 1944 with respect to transition from war to peace.

It recommended that:

> "In order to place women on a basis of equality with men in the employment market, steps should be taken to encourage the establishment of wage rates on the basis of job content without regard to sex."

As the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) mentioned, the preamble of the constitution of the United Nations contains a declaration with respect to equal rights for men and women. The Declaration of Human Rights, which was supported by Canada at the United Nations, states that "everyone without discrimination has a right to equal pay for equal work". That principle has long been established.

I think it is good that we in Ontario are stating, at least, that the principle is valid -- although, and I will come to that point later -- I think the Bill, itself, falls far short of meeting the needs. Politically, the Conservative Party adopted the principle in 1948 when they chose Mr. Drew as their National leader. The Liberal Party adopted it, at least as far as the province of Ontario is concerned, at their convention last November. Both of them, as is usual in these matters, were dragging their feet far behind the C.C.F., in matters of democratic rights and principles. Be that as it may, they have now at least caught up with us in declarations of principles, although I am afraid the government has not caught up in the matter of legislation.

I do not want to go into a long discussion on the question of wage rates, but I think it can be said, that the trade unions of this province have been making a vigorous attempt to cut down the differential between rates of pay for men and women workers. I know many plants, even in this city, where, ten years ago, the differential would be 25 cents an hour. They have been whittling away at it and perhaps have it down to 10 cents an hour now. I can think of several union contracts in which my own union is involved where that kind of condition exists. Bit by bit, unions have been attempting to cut down the differential. Always they come up against the problem that the unorganized employer takes an unfair advantage of that situation. Therefore, the organized employer will argue that he can go so far and no further. I think it is very essential that there

should be established legislation which writes this principle into law and one which will end the privileged position of the employer who does discriminate. For that reason, it is good to see that the government is prepared to at least make a gesture in the direction of equal pay for equal work.

The argument which is sometimes advanced is that women do not have to work because their responsibilities are less than men's; or that you are entitled to pay them less because their responsibilities are less than men's. That is not a very valid argument, in my opinion. As a matter of fact, the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour did a survey of women workers in ten industrial areas in the United States. Eighty four per cent of the women who were working worked to support themselves and others; an additional 8 per cent also gave economic reasons for working, such as owning a home or to be free from debt, or to pay for their children'd education, or some such reason as that; only 8 per cent of the women worked merely as a method of self-expression; 15 per cent of the women who lived in family groups were wage earners contributing to household expenses; 92 per cent of the employed women who lives with their families were all contributing to family expenses -- over half of them contributed between 50 and 100 per cent of their earnings to the family group; a total of 20 per cent of the women who lived alone and supported themselves also had dependents. So, the old argument that the women's position was somehow different is not valid insofar as the women who are working in industry is concerned.

With respect to the introduction of this Bill I had hoped that it would lead to the development of a Women's B ureau within our own Department of Labour. There may be a better occasion to discuss that on the Estimates of the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley). I do not wish to raise the matter at this point, except to say that we have a long way to go in a great variety of our industrial legislation to establish the principle of equity for women and men. Even in the Workmen's Compensation Act, may I say just in passing, there are situations in which the position of a woman worker is entirely different from that of a man worker. In the compensation payments which are made after death we have not yet recognized the equity of women in industry but there will be another occasion to discuss that. When the Estimates of the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) come up I certainly intend to have a word on it.

(TAKE "H" FOLLOWS)

The hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) himself has indicated his belief that if we allow women workers to receive less money, it creates a cheap labor pool which can be sued to depress the entire wage level. For that reason, as well as the reason of simple justice to women workers, it is necessary we establish the principle of equal pay for equal work.

Now, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to discuss the question of whether this legislation we have before us just does that thing. The hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) when he introduced the Bill, made reference to Freda Miller and her representation to the United States Senate Committee. As a matter of fact, she is the kind of person whom I would like to see brought before us here as an expert, if the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) and the government is ready to refer this matter to the Labor Committee. I do not think there is anybody in North America who knows as much about this problem as does Miss Miller, of the United States Department of Labor. She has the kind of expert advice I think we should obtain; as well as representations from the Professional and Business Womens' Organizations; the Labour Unions, and the like, in the consideration of this Act. I would like to see an opportunity afforded to bring a person like Miss Miller before a House Committee, I am sure she could give guidance to all of us in this House as to the kind of legislation which is desirable. She has a working knowledge of all the laws in the United States. She is thoroughly aware of these difficulties in regard to the equal pay movement, in the United States, where it originated.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said that when the were considering the Bill they paid particular attention to three American laws, dealing with the same subject, The Alaska Law, The California Law, and the New York State Law. I am sorry that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) did not see fit to follow The Alaska Law, with respect to clause 2 of the Bill now before us. The Alaska Law is quite different from the proposed Ontario Law. The Alaska Law prohibits discrimination by an employer in any way, in the payment of wages as between the sexes or employment of any female at salary or wage rates less than rates paid to male employees for work of"comparable character" or work in the same operations, business, or type of work in the same locality.

The hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) has done a lot of searching in order to bring forward his Bill, and I congratulate him and his Department upon the research work they undertook. Frankly, when the Bill in 1948 was given a 60 days hoist, I thought that that probably was the end of it. I am very pleased that the Department now seeks to bring it forward.

The United States Department of Labor -- The Womens' Bureau--in its suggestions about equal pay for equal work laws is very specific in its recommendations that you should avoid the narrow definition of "equal pay for equal work" which is given in the Bill before us. They recommend that it should be on a basis of "comparable work", and by "comparable skills". That should be the basis upon which equality of pay should be established.

Even though many of us have not had the good fortune of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to get an education in law, we have had education in the factories. We have some knowledge of how industry works. Under this Act, you could have a situation where for seven hours and fifty-five minutes of an eight-hour day, a man and a woman worked beside each other on a machine, and turned out the same number of parts, and that sort of thing. But in the last five minutes or so, the man's job was to wheel away the truck load of finished parts, and the woman's job was to clean up the machine upon which they were working. That is a division of labour which occurs very frequently in industrial plants. Under this Law, the woman would not have the right to complain. The jobs were different and the employer could take advantage of the factor, of the man moving the truck. This would allow him to discriminate against the woman. Yet I am sure that any reasonable person would say they were doing comparable work. From the labor of each, the employer was making equal profit, but he would be under no obligation, under this Law, to pay them equal wages, because of that loop-hole.

The hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) listed the factors which were in the California Law when he was speaking. It is doubtful if many of these factors can be brought in to play to account for the differences in basic rates of pay. It seems to me that if there is one point where there is no difference, that is the point where both men and women enter a factory as un-skilled, untrained workers. It seems to me at that time

you have equality of capacity but there is no basis in this law whereby those basic rates can be established on an equal basis. The hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) knows that it is on the base rates that the whole structure of wages in industry is developed. It is that question we should be endeavoring to meet in this Legislation.

I agree with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr.Frost) when he says that the operation of this Act must be confined to one plant rather than attempt to spread it over the entire province of Ontario. I think that would be an administrative impossibility for the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) and his staff. They just simply could not tackle the question. The Act would fall into disrepute if you attempted to enforce such a broad provision. The basis that the equality shall be within a given plant, is one practical application which the Act can have.

But there are a number of other serious shortcomings in the Bill. Things which are in the New York Bill, Mr. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) you have left out of this Bill. However, before I go with that, perhaps I should mention something about which I am not sure from reading this Bill. Perhaps some of the legal minds may straighten me out. Does this Bill apply to The Crown as an employer, or the emanations of The Crown? I am informed that the Crown or the emanations of the Crown are not bound by statute, unless the statute specifically says so. This statute does not specifically say so. Therefore, I understand the Crown and the emanations of the Crown which are a considerable employer of labor in

this country, are not covered by the provisions of this Bill. They may be covered by the declaration of policy which the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) made. It seems to me it would be a good thing if the emanations of the Crown should be brought within the scope of this Act. That is one weakness I see in the Bill.

To return to those matters which I mentioned, where we are not even abreast of the New York Act. There is no provision in this Bill against intimidation by employers against a person who lodges a complaint. The hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) has written into other statutes that kind of a provision. I can think of the Labor Relations Act for one, where a intimidation is specifically barred, and there are certain procedures to follow if an employer does intimidate. There is nothing in this Bill which brings an employer to heel, He may intimidate his employees, for bringing an action under this Act. He can fire a girl if he wishes, and she has no recourse, whatsoever. I think the hon.Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) will agree that is a shortcoming in the Bill, which should be corrected.

There is, of course, nothing in the Bill which deals with the question of back pay. An employer might have a female worker who qualifies under the operative section 2 (1) of the Bill which would be difficult in the first place. There is nothing in the Act which requires the Employer to pay back pay for the time he discriminated against the employee in her wage rate. The New York Law covers that point.

There is nothing about a continuing offence. An employer can pay his women workers less than he does the men for a period of time, say a year or two. Because of that year's labor he would be paying a thousand dollars less, and under this Act he would be hailed into Court and be fined $100. So he pays a $100. licence fee in order to make $900. profit out of his workers. That could happen under this Act. There is no such thing as a continuing offence. Each offence is separate. He can continue hiring a female at a lesser rate. She would have to go through the same procedure over and over again. In a number of the Labor Laws the offence is constituted as a continuing offence. Here each offence is an offence in itself, and the employer does not have to pay for a continuing offence in discriminating against women workers.

These are some of the very obvious defects which occur to me. They are good reasons why we should bring this matter to the Labor Committee, for the purpose of getting in advice from outside experts and others interested in this Bill.

I would just quote from Miss Miller, who gave a statement before a sub-committee of the House of Representatives on Education and Labor on the matter of equal pay for equal work for women. She said:

> " The basic proposal is to identify as unfair labor practice discrimination in the payment of wages between the sexes by the payment of wages to any female employee at a rate less than the rate paid to male employees for work of comparable

> character on jobs the performance of which requires comparable skills, except where such payment is made pursuant to a seniority or merit increase system which does not discriminate on the basis of sex. The bills, further, make it an unfair labor practice to lay off or discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any employee because such employee has filed any charges or instituted or caused to be instituted any procedding under or related to this Act, or has testified or is about to testify in any such proceeding."

Miss Miller laid particular stress on the need for such provisions, and it seems to me the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) might have taken her advice on this particular matter.

As a matter of fact, the United States Department of Labor, - Women's Bureau - issued two leaflets, one of which "What is needed" and the other is headed "What we do not want in the equal pay Bill". I think what happened was that the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) got the two sheets mixed up, He picked up a number of things from the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, which it was suggested should not be in an equal pay for equal work Bill and which will render ineffective the principle which I think all the hon. members of this House are ready to support.

The Department of Labor (Women's Bureau again) says:

> "To achieve the desired objective, then it is necessary to go a step farther. To apply equal pay not only when the work of men and women is the same, but when it is comparable, or when comparable skills are involved."

Here we have a Bill which will not change the employment practice of a single employer in the province of Ontario, if the employer wants to get around it. The loop-holes are so wide in the Act that he will have no difficulty at all in getting around the Bill. While the Government is declaring a pious principle in the Legislation, in effect it has provided nothing effective by way of enforcement.

I do not want to hold the House too long, but as the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) outlined the administrative set-up he was proposing for the Bill, it struck me we were loading a great deal of work on a very able and very conscientious Civil servant---

MR. DALEY: Do you not think I should be the best judge of that, really?

MR. PARK: I have very high regard for Mr. Fine, and feel that he does an excellent job as the Chief Conciliation Officer. I am glad that the decision was made to take this Bill out of the hands of the Labor Relations Board. I think that was a wise decision. The Board is already crowded with work. As the hon.

Minister (Mr. Daley) well knows, there are many complaints, about not getting certification matters settled quickly enough.

But I do believe the administration of this Act would be better in the hands of a Women's Bureau whose primary and only concern would be the matter of the conditions of women in industry, and in the community in general, in the Province. Concern about women's working conditions certainly has been the outcome of the American decision in 1920 to establish a Women's Bureau in the Department of Labor. There has been a great deal more attention given to the problem of women in industry and in the community generally. I think that would be the outcome here if we did the same thing in the province of Ontario. Here again I invite the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) to pioneer in the establishment of such a Women's Bureau.

But the thing which strikes me about this Bill-- and why I was pleased to second the amendment moved the the hon. member for York East (Miss MacPhail)-- is that there has not been one single, solitary employer of this province, no matter how much he has discriminated against the women workers, who has protested against the Bill. As far as I can find out from enquiries amongst the hon. members, not one has received a protest. That indicates to me they are not in any fear of the provisions of this Bill--

MR DALEY: That is a most unfair statement.

MR. PARK: There has been no protest against this Bill, even by those who discriminate against women workers.

They have not opposed the Bill; they have not indicated that it goes too far. They are happy to coast along with the Bill, because it will not disturb them at all. That is why I think it is necessary for this Bill to go before the Labor Committee of the House. If the government really wants to bring about legislation in regard to the question of equal pay for equal work, I do not think they will be afraid of having the committee meet. On the other hand, if the government is afraid to meet the committee, then the government will defeat the amendment moved by the hon. member for East York (Miss MacPhail).

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. C. C. CALDER (London): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the government in bringing down this Bill this afternoon knows it is commanding the respect of the whole House for the principle it offers. I would like to compliment the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) on the pointed, useful speech he made, to which I personally subscribe.

MR. FROST: Are you going to vote to kill the Bill, too?

MR. CALDER: I believe the government should take advantage of that amendment. Our function here as legislators is to write the right words into the law. I quite appreciate the fact that the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) and his staff can do a great deal of useful work in the administration of this Bill with skillful negotiators, but when you are stopped by an adamant

employer, you will have to send out a Commissioner, and the Commissioner will be stopped by Section 2, because unless he can find as a fact that the work done is the same, then there is no basis on which to proceed further.

(TAKE "I" FOLLOWS)

It seems to me, therefore, that you have a cardinal principle turning around that one point on which the hon. member for York East (Miss MacPhail) put her finger. Now, since there is no rush about this Bill and since the Labour Committee is going to meet anyway on the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Pressures Act, could we not very well do in the same atmosphere which has occurred in the House this afternoon a repair job on the only section of this Bill that, for the time being, really needs fixing? I think really where it came to the observation of the hon. member (Mr. Park) about other shortcomings in the Bill in which I do not altogether follow him because there the discretion of the Minister can be made to take care of some of them. However, on the government's own statement, they do not want this to be a greeting card legislation; this is not a Bill to say "Happy New Year" to the women of Ontario on January 1, 1952. We want something useful to come out of this enactment. Let us get around a committee table and, without wasting any time or trying to say in committee not what other hon. members have already said here, let us get to work on the very real difficulties which still lie in this Bill.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the motion that is before the House, the purpose of which is to get better legislation for equal pay for equal work. I do not think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) expects us to take these remarks about trying to kill the Bill seriously. I do no think he thinks that anybody outside of this House

will take such remarks seriously. What should be remembered, of course, is that it was the Opposition groups who have been advocating this inside and outside the House for years and that the government is merely responding to pressure from without which had gained terrific momentum and this legislation they brought in is a reaction to this pressure.

I think the government should excuse those of us who are somewhat sceptical and even somewhat suspicious of legislation of this sort when it comes as a result of pressure, not a reflection of pioneering effort on the part of the government but a counteraction to the pressure. For instance, you take the name of the Bill. Well, Shakespeare may have been right about a rose by any other name smelling just as sweet but when you change the name of the rose to something else, those who are confronted with this change have a right to ask and wonder why they change the name of the rose. It smells sweetly and looks like a rose, fulfills all the functions of a rose - why not call it a rose, why change it? A reasonable question.

The name of the Bill was very carefully and deliberately chosen and it was chosen for a purpose and I do not think the purpose is commendable. Mr. Speaker, I should bring to the attention of the House the fact that international bodies have dealt with the problem. I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) mentioned that and so have most other speakers who have dealt with this question for years. Only last year, towards the end of the year, in fact, the International Labour Office issued a booklet dealing

with this problem and they very carefully chose a name that they recommended to all governments and to all labour and industrial groups affiliated to the International Labour Office. They recommended the following: "Equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value." They still were open to arguments but they chose this very carefully.

Now, the word "equal" is entirely absent from the name of the Bill and I do not think the government was trying to sugar-coat a Bill for the employers who may raise an objection to legislation of that sort, that has been asked of them by labour and other groups. I do not think the government was trying to sugar-coat it for them. I think the government was trying to place an ambiguous name on the Bill because its content and provisions are rather ambiguous. I do not think it should be ambiguous, either in the title or in its content. Mr. Speaker, may the government excuse me further for questioning the motives that lie behind the name of the Bill and the provisions of the Bill because this International Labour Office booklet contains enquiries they make of all governments and the replies received from the governments about such legislation. One of the questions they raised was whether it should be a convention or a recommendation. In other words, a convention makes it obligatory, not compulsory but obligatory, upon all governments to enact legislation accordingly and a recommendation leaves it up to the governments to do as they please. Now, the Canadian Government replied and it said that the matter was referred to all the provinces. They give the date and the date coincides

with the dates I have in the question that I have on the Order Paper asking for the tabling of correspondence between this government and the government of Canada on this question. I do not know what the Ontario Government said when they received the enquiry from Ottawa and I am sure we will in due time receive the correspondence that was exchanged between the two governments on this question. Everyone would be very much interested to know whether the Ontario Government was very favourable to the idea of a convention.

MR. MacLEOD: You will get that in the fullness of time.

MR. SALSBERG: We will get that, as the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) says, in the fullness of time, but the Canadian Government did say to the International Labour Office, and I am now quoting:

> "There is general agreement that the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value and the adoption of this principle on a broad basis is regarded as a desirable objective. Generally speaking, it is generally felt that the binding of this agreement would be reached more effectively through educational and collective bargaining activities rather than through legislation."

They then follow this a little further down by saying:

> "For these reasons it is thought that for the present, at least, a recommendation would be preferable to a convention."

In other words, the Canadian Government, speaking in the name of all the provinces after it had enquired of them, did not want a convention; they wanted a recommendation and I would be surprised to find that the Ontario Government favoured a convention but that Ottawa opposed it. And since you did not favour a convention, as I presume was the case, then we are justified in enquiring very carefully into the legislation the principle of which, of course, meets with unanimous approval from every part of this House.

I think that the Bill is deliberately ambiguous, rather loose and has many loopholes and I do not think that should be so. I think the legislation should be tightened up and there should be no loopholes whatever left in it. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) who seems to be very much upset by criticism, if I read his face well.

MR. FROST: You do not really call this criticism, do you?

MR. SALSBERG: I have known the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) for quite a while and I have learned to estimate correctly his reactions to things by watching his face when I want such a registration. I ask him to be patient with us and not to feel so aggrieved at some of the criticism. Let me say that he was prodded for a long time into bringing forward such legislation and he has no reason to say he was pioneering or championing the cause of the people. That is not the case. You were prodded into it, you brought in a Bill we welcomed but we want it better than it is. We want it without a loophole.

I do not want to go over any of the points that have been so ably made by other hon. members who spoke before me but I want to say that the legislation, besides being ambiguous, is scrupulously avoiding any reference to "equality" and insists on the use of the word "same" which would make the task almost an impossible one. I mean the task of achieving equal pay for equal work. I think that the proposal to refer such a Bill for consideration to the Committee in view of such scrupulous avoidance of the word "equal" is not asking too much. I might say further that, while the government in its marginal notes calls section 2 "equal pay for equal work", using the popular and very correct term used and understood by all people, in the section itself it has not got the word "equal" used once.

Further on, the Bill gives the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) an awful lot of leeway. It says that the Minister "may" on the recommendation do so-and-so. I do not see why it should not be "shall" and I am not certain that the Bill does not deprive unions of the rights to lay complaints and charges. I think the Act deliberately restricts laying of charges to the worker. This would not be the worst feature of the Bill because a union can get a worker who comes to them and complains to lay the charge, but I do not think that a union should have the right to lay the charge on behalf of any worker or even if it has no individual person who has registered the complaint. I think if a trade union is satisfied that the law is being violated and that there is inequality in payment that it should have the right to lay such a charge and to get the legal machinery into

motion to investigate and to prosecute, if necessary.

I think also that the Bill is so cautious, unnecessarily cautious, in the penalty clauses that it could stand an awful lot of strengthening. There are many other points that could be made about the legislation now before us. I want to restrict myself, at the moment, to the few remarks I have made and to say to the government that no effort is being made, as far as I can see, by any of the opposition groups of the House that have spoken so far on the Bill, certainly not from this group, to prevent the enactment of an equal pay for equal work Bill. Certainly not. It is the desire, I am sure, of every opposition group in this House to improve the Bill so that there will be no doubt abouts its effectiveness and its value after its enactment. It is quite reasonable to suggest, as was suggested, that the Bill be referred to the committee, that it be studied, amended, and then brought in.

Lest the government say there are no precedents in legislative areas where such legislation has been enacted, I am referring them to the same booklet I mentioned, the International Labour Office booklet, where it names countries - not just provinces or regions of a country but entire states - that have already enacted legislation of the sort that we are aiming at. I am sure the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) has that booklet. It even mentions a country that has a clause in its constitution, the constitution of the State that provides for equal pay for equal work. It is a constitutional provision and, in addition, they have legislation

to enforce it, and such a constitutional provision was enacted by them in 1945. Therefore, there are other areas where this type of legislation has been enacted, is in force and we can learn undoubtedly from their experience. It is new legislation in Ontario and new legislation in many parts of the country, that is true, but there are precedents elsewhere and from those experiences we can learn and end up with a Bill that will meet all of the declarations that have come from the government side and which are taken very seriously, I am sure, by the people as they are by all of the opposition groups.

(TAKE "J" FOLLOWS)

I hope the government will agree to refer the Bill to the Committee for further study.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): I am not going to make a speech.

SOME. hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MacLEOD: So do not get so jittery.

MR. FROST: I am disappointed.

MR. MacLEOD: In view of all that has been said, Mr. Deputy Speaker, in criticism of the Bill, I think it might be useful if I called the attention of the House to a leaflet issued by the Progressive-Conservative Party, in 1949, I believe. It contains things for which the Progressive-Conservative Party stands, and among the dozen odd things that it stood for in 1949 we find the following - now I would like the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) to listen to this, and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost):

> "Equal pay for men and women doing equal work."

That is clear, is it not?

MR. JOLLIFFE: Not "Fair remuneration for females"?

MR. MacLEOD: No, that is not mentioned. "Equal pay for men and women doing equal work". Now, just a minute--

MR. FROST: That is what the Bill said.

MR. MacLEOD: What do you think it says on the other side of this little leaflet? Now, listen:

> "Will the big lie fool you?"

There it is, in red ink.

MR. FROST: They must be talking about your platform.

MR. MacLEOD: On one side "Equal pay for men and women doing equal work" and on the other side "Will the big lie fool you?". Well, here is the answer.

This is not a Bill to guarantee equal pay for equal work at all. I agree with the hon. member for York East (Miss MacPhail) who, in the first place, complained about the title of the Bill. I think the very wording of that title is discriminatory and has no place in a piece of legislation which, according to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), is designed to fulfil the promise that was made in 1949.

Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I believe it was the member for York East (Miss MacPhail) who characterized this Bill as a gesture. I think she was being very generous. I think it would be more proper a jest.

MR. PORTER: It will be by the time you are through with it.

MR. MacLEOD: Just a minute, don't you get so jittery or I will make a speech.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: No speech, no speech.

MR. DALEY: You promised.

MR. PORTER: What have you been doing all this time?

MR. MacLEOD: I agree with the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) when he says that the Bill in its present form will change nothing in the province of Ontario. It will not make matters any worse, we can agree with the government on that, it will not

make matters worse; but it is drawn in such a way that it can only be called "Loophole legislation" through which anyone who wants to defeat the declared purpose, the professed intention, can escape.

Now I would say this, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that if the government is sincere in its desire to implement the pledge that it made a couple of years ago, then I think the government should agree that if this job is worth doing, it is worth doing right, it is worth doing properly.

MR. DALEY: That is the way we do it.

MR. MacLEOD: One of the ways to insure that the job will be done properly is for the government to agree to the very reasonable request made in the amendment moved by the hon. member for York East (Miss MacPhail). I think it would have been much better, of course, it would have been easier for the government, if the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), in introducing the Bill, had himself proposed that this Bill go to the Committee. Why on earth do you not at some time or other take the initiative in making that very sensible proposal? If you are sure that this Bill meets all the requirements of the situation, why are you so fearful of taking it to a committee on which you have the majority?

Now, it is too bad that the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) is so adamant in his refusal to have the Labour Committee deal with these matters. However, the Bill has been very fully discussed, there is nothing further I want to add to what has been said; when the vote is taken, we shall, of course, vote for the amendment and, then, if there is a division on the main

motion, we shall, of course, support the Bill, inadequate though it is.

AN hon. MEMBER: Oh, oh.

MR. DALEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am going to be very brief in my remarks at this time, but when the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) was speaking, he said that--

MR. SALSBERG: You got a note.

MR. DALEY: Yes, I got a note. It refreshed my memory but I know a lot of these things that come in under notes.

MR. SALSBERG: That is all right.

MR. DALEY: But under a collective agreement, a worker must sign his grievance. What is the matter with the worker signing his grievance in connection with this?

AN hon. MEMBER: Will the union have a right to lay a complaint?

MR. DALEY: A worker must sign a grievance even if he is in a union. The worker must sign his grievance. We are not going to endeavour to run all over this country on hearsay, we want a worker who claims to have a grievance to sign and indicate that he is sufficiently serious that he has been discriminated against--

MISS MacPHAIL: "She".

MR. DALEY: Or, in this particular case, it would most likely be a woman. Now, the policy as I have said that I intend to adopt is, by a process of education and by endeavouring through good conciliation, to develop a certain amount of understanding and - I do not know whether tolerance is the word, but I presume there will

have to be a lot of it in connection with this - and to develop good will in order to get the people in this province to comply with this Act, rather than to rush in and set down legislation in a new field like this that would have us in the courts all the time.

I am going to endeavour to develop in the minds of the people of this province that it is the law and that they as fair and law-abiding citizens - and in general, I say, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that our people, including our employers, are fair and law-abiding - that they will accept this, and that,I believe, is the reason why we have had no complaints from the employers of this province on the proposals that we make that there should be no discrimination against women because of sex in their wage rates. I believe they will say: "Well, if that is the law, we'll live up to it". They have in the past. There may be the odd one who imagines that he can defeat the purpose of the Act, and it is those few that we will have trouble with, but I believe that, with the proper administration of this Act, in a year from now we will know more about it. There might be some amendments required - and if there is, we will consider them - but, as a start, I believe we have gone to the fullest extent.

To incorporate the word "comparable" in there, I think, would simply cause difficulties that could not be handled. I mean, take for instance, a conductor on a street railway and a conductor on a steam railway; you might think they had comparable work, but they are--

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. H. L. WALTERS (Bracondale): What a comparison.

AN hon. MEMBER: What about the conductor of an orchestra?

MR. DALEY: But there is greater responsibility on the part of a man who operates a train than there is on a man who drives a streetcar. They both take tickets and they both serve the public and they are both in charge of a piece of transportation.

Another point that my hon. friend, the member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) makes is that this will not affect anybody but I believe that the result of this piece of legislation as it presently exists will certainly assist organized labour in negotiating new contracts for the female workers.

MR. PARK: But it is the unions that will get it, not this Act.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, Hear.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. DALEY: But they will get it because of this Act.

MR. WALTERS: No, they won't.

MR. DALEY: Well, I agree with you they have cut the differentiation, but they have not eliminated it, and, under this Act, I believe that they will; at least it will strengthen their hand in that regard. And I say again, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that we feel that after many, many hours of consultation with people, after studying Acts and the legislation in numerous places, that, as a beginning, this is as far as we can go.

MR. J. L. DOWLING (Hamilton East): That is what the Press Gallery told you last year.

MR. FROST: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I should like to state a few of the reasons why this motion moved by the hon. member for East York (Miss MacPhail)--

MISS MacPHAIL: York East.

MR. FROST: Seconded by the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) is not acceptable to the government. I would say, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that for the hon. member for East York (Miss MacPhail) I really have a great admiration. She is a woman of long political experience--

MISS MacPHAIL: He is buttering me up.

MR. FROST: She is an old hand in parliamentary practice and, as we sat here this afternoon, Mr. Deputy Speaker, it was plain to be seen that she did not have her heart in this amendment. It was plain to be seen that this motion which she made was only made half-heartedly, that really she thought the Bill was a good Bill and that she hesitated to take the stand which she had been taking, no doubt importuned by the political immaturity of some of the people around her, because I cannot imagine there was ever a greater confession of political bankruptcy than this amendment which was sponsored by the old and experienced hon. member for East York (Miss MacPhail) and the younger and more inexperienced hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park).

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I only need to mention one or two things and I think, perhaps, my hon. friends might withdraw this motion. The first thing is that they suggest this Bill should contain expressions which would kill the Bill, really - "work of a comparative character"; "comparable operations"; "where comparable skill". Now, I asked by good friend, the hon. Attorney

General (Mr. Porter) here, just what "comparable" meant. He said that it was a loose expression without legal meaning, and that, I think, is as good an example as can be given.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. JOLLIFFE: May I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is he is not aware that that same expression was used in the Wartime Wage Control Order and was interpreted by a great many--

MR. FROST: I never heard of it controlling anything, at least if I listened to what my hon. friends opposite said about that, but certainly it did not do much controlling.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOLLIFFE: But it was interpreted by many judges.

MR. FROST: May be. Yet, by lots of people. And this may have been a resolution that was "cooked up" in one of those offices down on Bay Street frequented by my hon. friend (Mr. Jolliffe).

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: And he is down on Richmond Street, excuse me.

MR. JOLLIFFE: You mean you just did not know that.

MR. FROST: But I must say this is the neatest way of trying to kill a Bill, the greatest declaration of rights for the women of Ontario, by putting in something no one can understand or no one interpret.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: My hon. friends are stepping right into the morass that the Asquith Commission asked us to keep out of by doing any such thing as that, and I would suggest to my hon. friends that the surest way of killing this great principle is to indulge in a lot of ambiguities that nobody understands.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) a question?

MR. FROST: Certainly.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Surely the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is not suggesting, is he, that the Labour Committee is a morass? Because, there is a Conservative majority on it.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: If my hon. friend (Mr. Jolliffe) will have patience, I will come to that in a moment.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Which syllable would you put the emphasis on?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was really ashamed that my hon. friend, the member for London (Mr. Calder), who I thought was such a brilliant young lawyer from that community, would be drawn into this hopeless mess. I am saying that the Liberal group were going to support this motion. I held his sagacity, both political and legal, to be on a much higher level than that. However, what I say about the official opposition he will have to accept also.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, what have we done? We have set out to avoid these difficulties. We

have followed the path of experience.

MISS MacPHAIL: "Least resistance" is the word.

MR. FROST: We have set out by following the course that they have found acceptable and workable in the State of New York and elsewhere.

MR. PARK: They have not followed it in New York City.

MR. FROST: I just want to draw attention to my hon. friend, the member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park). I never heard of such "boxing the compass" in my life - except on similar and comparable occasions, from himself.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Oh, "Comparable".

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. C. H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Better ask the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter).

MR. FROST: I am using loosely an expression that has no legal meaning.

MR. PARK: Speaking loosely, anyway.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, let me say that in one sentence my hon. friend, the member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) says that this Bill is a pious expression that does not mean anything. Then, in the next moment, he turns around and says we will work the proposed director, Louis Fine, to death trying to make the Act work - an Act that means nothing will be so difficult and there will be so much work in connection with it that the director will not be able to do the work. That just gives you an idea of the workings of the minds of my hon. friends opposite.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

AN hon. MEMBER: They work, anyway.

MR. FROST: Another thing I would like to bring to the attention of my hon. friends is this, that it is the duty of a good government - and we say, with modesty yet with assurance, that we are a good government on this side--

MISS MacNAIL: Modesty.

MR. FROST: I say one of the things we must protect ourselves against is the political immaturity of the opposition.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: I have not got to go very far to show the Opposition - the whole Opposition, because they all voted for this a few days ago and I imagine they are greatly ashamed of it - to show political immaturity. A few days ago this whole Opposition voted to pass a law to forbid people to work more than 40 hours a week and, at the same time, 19 of the great trade unions of this province were negotiating an historic agreement with The Hydro-Electric Power Commission to provide, in the national interest, for the 44-hour week.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: And yet this Opposition, with all its maturity - C.C.F., Liberal, Labour-Progressive - all voted to introduce a Bill into this House to provide for a 40-hour week, while the great labour unions of this province only half-a-dozen days later said that a 44-hour week in these circumstances is in the national interest.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. JOLLIFFE: To get you out of a jam.

MR. SALSBERG: You denied them the 40-hour week in the negotiations.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Shush, shush.

MR. FROST: I point that out to you, Mr. Speaker, to show the political immaturity of the groups opposite us, and how a government must stand up in the best interest of all of the people of this great province.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I may say I am amazed at this resolution, which I am sure my good friend, the hon. member for York East (Miss MacPhail) must be ashamed of, because, as I say, I do not think she really had her heart in this amendment which I think that she really felt, sitting here on this 12th day of March when the rights of women were receiving a recognition they have not received for years in this province.

MISS MacPHAIL: Just a gesture.

MR. FROST: I know my hon. friend (Miss MacPhail) feels that, but--

AN hon. MEMBER: Beau Geste.

MR. FROST: --when my friends opposite suggested this Bill should be referred to the Select Committee on Labour with instructions to hear evidence and representations from qualified experts and interested organizations, and to draw up for presentation a Bill that truly expresses the principle--

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, allow me to point this out. The hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter), I think, went back today to - what year, 1882?

MR. PORTER: 1884.

AN hon. MEMBER: He is back there most of the time.

MR. SALSBERG: He never left that period.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: Just a minute. --went back to 1884 to tell about the advancement of the cause of women in this province. Now, this principle has been advanced for 32 years since 1919, it has been furthered throughout the years by the Asquith Commission and by legislation in various States, and here is an opposition which, after all these years, has not made up its mind and does not know what it wants, and wants to refer the principle of this legislation to a committee to really make up its mind, to find out what it wants, Mr. Speaker -- just as hopeless as ten years ago when my hon. friends opposite and their allies, the Liberal group, had not made up their minds about the principle of collective bargaining and wanted it referred to a committee in order that they might hear things discussed and make up their minds about the principle. That is one of the reasons, Mr. Speaker, we voted against that resolution years ago, and with the same feeling we must vote against this resolution. Surely this House, after all of these years of investigation, has made up its mind as to what it wants and what can be done and what could be done, instead of calling in experts here from the United States and elsewhere who know nothing about our business.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: Surely we are elected to do business in the interests of our people.

Mr. Speaker, two years ago my hon. friend, the member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park), had such a Bill and I remember my good friend, the hon. member here on my

right (Mr. Daley) moving that that Bill be set over for six months for further consideration.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: For sixty days.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Sixty days.

MR. FROST: Well, sixty days. Well, Mr. Speaker, we have set that over and we on this side of the House have given this principle further consideration and we have made up our minds--

MR. JOLLIFFE: Since 1949?

MR. FROST: --about what we think is in the best interests of the people of this province, and I say that it is a confession of political bankruptcy for hon. members on the other side to say that after all these years they have not yet made up their minds and want to refer it to a committee in order that they can clarify the issues.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I say this motion is not acceptable and we will have to ask the House to reject this amendment and accept the motion for second reading of the Bill.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, Hear.

The amendment negatived on division.

Ayes - 28

Nayes - 43.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, having heard this afternoon so many declamations and so many declarations about a declaratory Bill, I now wish to make the following declaration, and that is that half a loaf or even a quarter loaf is --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: You are going to vote for the Bill. I know.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Or that even one-one-hundredth part of a loaf is better than none --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh .

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Same division.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: We do not expect a loaf from the crumbs.

Motion agreed to unanimously on division.

Ayes - 71

Nayes - 0

Second reading of the Bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to; House in Committee (Mr.Stewart in the Chair)

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Twenty-second Order.

THE POLICE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-second order, House in Committee on Bill No. 95, "An Act to amend the Police Act". Mr. Porter.

Section 1 to 7 inclusive agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 95 reported.

MR. FROST: Twenty-third Order.

THE PRIVATE FOREST RESERVES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-third Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 106, "An Act to amend the Private Forest Reserves Act". Mr. Scott (Peterborough).

On section 1.

MR. W. DENNISON (St. David):: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) promised when this was up the other day to have a statement for the House explaining the area of the province which would be affected by this legislation, the extent of it, and so on.

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): I do not remember making the promise, Mr. Chairman, I think the hon. member (Mr. Dennison) was just asking a question and it was adjourned, but the actual area is 93 acres. There is one private forest reserve that we can point out.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Ninety-three acres?

HON. MR. SCOTT: One only, and it is 93 acres. It is on an island.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Where?

MR. SCOTT: Up in the North Bay area.

MR. DENNISON: May I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that

perhaps the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) is wrong. I understand that this Act was first passed in 1919 to apply to 40 acres in the forks of the Grand River and the Conestoga River. This land was owned by a Mr. Walker Snider of Waterloo county, who desired to leave this forest in such a way that it would remain a forest after his death, and this Act allows anyone in the provinde of Ontario to do that. They give the forest to the government as a gift, and the government agrees to be responsible for the management of the forest for all time, so that that forest will remain a forest for all time.

The land the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) speaks of, up in New Ontario, the island, may require this amendment but I do not think the original Act requires this amendment as far as the land that was originally given to the province by Mr. Snider is concerned.

It seems to me that this Act is a very unusual and a very acceptable Act, and the Department might do well to let it be known throughout the province generally that any person who now is the owner of a good forest and wishes that forest to remain a forest after his death and not be destroyed or pass into other land use,-to let those people know that this Act is in existence and they have the right to hand over the forest to the government with the provision that their descendants --

HON. MR. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I think there is a little misunderstanding. Has the hon. member (Mr. Dennison) read this Act?

MR. DENNISON: Yes, I have.

HON. MR. SCOTT: Well, I cannot see where it says that the timber is vested in the Crown in this Act.

MR. DENNISON: No, no, the Crown, you might say

does and does not own it. The Crown has the authority to regulate it, and the duty to see that it remains a forest.

(TAKE "K" FOLLOWS)

But, the heirs of the person who granted the land in the first place, are able to cut the mature trees only; in other words, it is a device which would set up a proper forest policy on any man's woodlot. Any man who desired to see his woodlot remain a woodlot for all time has the right, under this Act, to say so and enter into an agreement and the Department manages the woodlot and sees that it remains a woodlot. I think it is an extremely good thing. It is a thing we could make use of at the headwaters of a good many rivers in the province of Ontario. At the headwaters of the Don and of the Humber rivers, I, personally, know a good many people, including myself, who would like to see the forest remain a forest for a good long time. I have a 50-acre woodlot up at the headwaters of the Humber river. I would be very, very happy, under this Act, to see that 50 acres remain forest for a long time.

MR. SCOTT: I would be very happy to assist you in any way to carry that out, under this Act.

MR. DENNISON: I would like to say that the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) may be right, that this amendment is necessary for this particular piece of land he is talking about, but I do not think the amendment is necessary in the case of Mr. Snider's property, because I think it is already covered.

I support the amendment, but in so doing, I would suggest to the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) that he make this known at the present time, that there is such an Act in existence in Ontario which could serve a great purpose in preserving forests and headwaters of rivers and woodlots on the farms in Ontario.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Is this not the situation, Mr. Chairman, that this particular amendment does not relate to all private forest reserves; this amendment relates only, as I understand it, to forest reserves in which certain timber rights were reserved --

MR. SCOTT: Certain species of timber were reserved to the Crown and were thrown in the category of other trees which were on the property originally. He can only cut dead trees, except with the consent of the Department.

MR. JOLLIFFE: That follows after, of course. What this amendment does do, of course, which is new, as I understand it, is to enable the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) to release the Crown's reservation in respect of certain timbers so that the owner of that private forest reserve then steps into the same position as other owners of forest reserves.

MR. SCOTT: Where there are trees which are not reserved to the Crown.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Where they were never reserved to the Crown; and from that point forward he can cut such trees subject to the consent of the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott), I think that is all the section actually does.

MR. SCOTT: That is all it does.

MR. JOLLIFFE: And I take it, therefore, that the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) decided or was advised that, under the Private Forest Reserves Act, or under other legislation, he did not have the power to release timber rights reserved to the Crown in the case of Private Forest Reserves?

MR. SCOTT: No. This applies particularly in this case to pine and under none of the Acts so far introduced was there any vehicle for releasing pine on this type of acreage. It is not agricultural land; it is not settlement land. That is why we are amending this Act, to permit this pine to be released on these Private Forest Reserves.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Just tidying it up?

MR. SCOTT: Just tidying it up.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill No. 106 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST: (Prime Minister): Order No. 25.

THE HOMES FOR THE AGED ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-fifth Order; House in Committee on Bill No. 82, "An Act to amend The Homes for the Aged Act", Mr. Goodfellow.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 82 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister) Order No. 26.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-sixthOrder; House in Committee on Bill No. 83, "An Act to amend The Charitable Institutions Act", Mr. Goodfellow.

Sections 1 and 2, agreed to.

Bill No. 83 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 27.

THE PUBLIC OFFICERS' FEES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-seventh Order, House in

Committee on Bill No. 101, "An Act to amend the Public Officers' Fees Act", Mr. Porter.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 101 reported.

(TAKE "L" FOLLOWS)

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No 28.

THE GAS PIPE LINES

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-eighth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 108, "An Act respecting Gas Pipe Lines", Mr. Gemmell.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 4.

MR. WILLIAM DENNISON (St. David): I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell) will say if this is approximately the same as that wh ch the railways now have and other privately owned utilities.

MR. NIXON (Brant): Have you any knowledge of a pipe line running from Sarnia to Toronto and Montreal to carry gas?

Hon. GEMMELL: No, I have not.

MR. NIXON: This Bill would not cover that.

MR. GEMMELL: No.

MR. NIXON: I understand his pipe line is being projected and it seems to be getting along very nicely and that they are getting their rights-of-way. I wonder how necessary this Legislation is. I know years ago gas was piped through Essex county, and down through four or five different counties, up throught Brant, and into Waterloo. There seemed to be no trouble. We know the trouble the Hydro is having now in going in and expropriating, and over-riding the rights of the farmers who own the land. Sometimes, when you give the power to expropriate, they abuse it, whereas if they do not have it, they get along very nicely by negotiations.

I suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell) that until the actual difficulty develops, this pipe line should not be built by expropriation proceedings, and that you are going a long way in giving these powers, even subject to the approval by The Municipal Board.

MR. GEMMELL: I think the pipe lines to which the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) referred were the old, small lines of some years ago. Last year they tried to bring gas through to supply Chatham, and they ran into difficulties, and as the result of that the line will not be in until next year, instead of this year.

We cannot be running all over the country taking care of the possibility of imported gas which may be available either from Alberta or the United States. We still have a scarcity of gas in western Ontario. These lines are available to cities like Toronto and Hamilton, which are now manufacturing gas themselves, and in view of the fact that the lines are 30 inches in diameter sometimes -- high pressure lines -- it seems this is necessary, so that the lines can be put in when the gas becomes available.

Sections 4 to 10 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 108 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise. and report certain Bills.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes (Mr. Patrick in the Chair).

MR. H.A. STEWART (Kingston): Mr. Deputy Speaker,

the Committee of the Whole House begs to Report that six Bills without amendment, and moves the adoption of the Report.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that commencing tomorrow, the 13th instant, and each day of the present Session, this House meet at 2 o'clock in the afternoon instead of 3 o'clock, unless otherwise provided from time to time, and the provisions of Rule 2 of the Assembly be suspended insofar as they apply to this motion.

Motion agreed to.

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Will the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) give us some indication of what will be taken up tomorrow, other than the debate on the Budget?

MR. FROST: I had in mind Order No. 41, The Fair Employment Practices Act. We may be able to arrive at unanimity on that Bill. I would like to clear that up, and then go ahead with the Budget debate, avoiding a night session if possible.

MR. NIXON: Oh, not tomorrow night.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.07 of the clock p.m.

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